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List of churches

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LIST OF CHURCHES'

Official Forms of the names for Denominational Bodies with Brief Descriptive and Historical Notes

Julia Pettee

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Chicago

1948

LIST OF CHURCHES

The following paragraph is an excerpt from the preface of Julia Pettee's List of Theological Subject Headings and Corporate Church Names Based upon the Headings in the Catalogue of the Union Theological Seminary New York City from which this list is reprinted:

The Appendix at the end giving official forms of the names for denominational bodies with brief descriptive notes is added as a convenient working list for catalogers. The author entries for church bodies from the catalog of the Union Theological Seminary Library have been conformed to the new A.L.A. catalog rules, 1941. They have been checked with the Catalog of books represented by the Library of Congress printed cards, issued to July 31, 1942, but no attempt has been made to include other entries for churches not possessed by Union which the Library of Congress may have made. In a few cases where the identity of the denomination is uncertain the Library of Congress check has been omitted. The list is by no means exhaustive, giving only the church names for material actually cataloged by Union, the Library of Congress, or Yale. The historical material has been taken from secondary sources, the standard theological encyclopedias and general reference works, from the U.S. Bureau of the census. Religious bodies, 1916, 1926, 1936, from the file of the Yearbook of the American churches, from the many special denominational year-books, and from the extensive files of denominational minutes and proceedings and denominational histories in the Union Theological Seminary Library. Discrepancies in dates occur in secondary material; and the list, though carefully compiled, is intended only as a first step in research.

Arrangement of the List

Churches are arranged, first, under the respective countries in which they exist. Following the arrangement under country are a few groups whose organization or interest transcends national bounds. At the end is a miscellaneous list of denominations omitted from the other groups which are arranged in alphabetical order.

Each denomination is given a consecutive number to which reference in the main list is made.

Reprinted from Julia Pettee's List of Theological Subject Headings and Corporate Church Names Based upon the Headings in the Catalogue of the Union Theological Seminary New York City, copyrighted 1947 by the American Library Association.

UNITED STATES

ADVENTISTS

647675

2 Advent Christian church+

Organized by Jonathan Cummings, 1861, as Advent Christian association; later known as Advent Christian church.

3 Church of God (Adventist)

A Seventh-day Adventist group organized in Michigan, 1865. Publishing house at Stanberry, Mo.

4 Churches of God in Christ Jesus

An Adventist body, organized, 1888, reporting in U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, under the name: Church of God. Headquarters, Oregon, Ill.

5 Life and Advent union

Organized, 1863.

No resurrection of the wicked, their peculiar tenet.

6 Seventh-day Adventists

Founded in 1845 and 1846 by First-day Adventists who began to observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. In 1849, they began the publication of a paper at Middletown, Conn. Later, they established headquarters at Rochester, N.Y., but, in 1855, transferred headquarters to Battle Creek, Mich., and, in 1903, to Washington, D.C. In 1860, the name "Seventh-day Adventist denomination" was formally adopted, and in 1863, the General conference organized.

BAPTISTS

8 Baptists, U.S.+

The early Baptists were divided into two schools of thought, the Arminian or General Baptists (believers in general salvation) and the Calvinists, the General Baptists later becoming a distinct denomination. After the Whitefield revival period the Calvinistic views dominated and the term "New lights" was applied to this school while "Old lights" or "Regulars" designated the other party.

The first general organization of Baptists in the U.S. was the General missionary convention of the Baptist denomination in the U.S.A. for foreign missions, popularly called the Triennial convention, formed in 1814. Other societies were organized later.

BAPTISTS

8 Baptists. U.S.+[Continued]

In 1845, the Southern members withdrew from cooperating with the Northern Baptists in these societies and formed the Southern Baptist convention. The Northern Baptists continued to work through the societies organized before the split in 1845. In 1907, a more comprehensive administrative organization was formed, the Northern Baptist convention.

9 Northern Baptist convention+

Organized 1907. See no. 8 for history.

10 Southern Baptist convention+

Organized 1845. See no. 8 for history.

11 Free Baptists+

A northern movement originating in 1780 in New Hampshire under the leadership of Benjamin Randall who held anti-Calvinistic views on freedom of the will and stood for open communion.

In 1835, a division occurred, John Buzzell, Jeremiah Bullock and others withdrawing. Later the followers of Bullock, called Bullockites, formed a small separate group in Maine, reporting last in 1926.

The General conference of Free Baptists, the overhead body, was incorporated in 1892, though conferences had been held since 1826. The Free Baptists united with the Northern Baptist convention about 1924.

This Northern group in the early period, often called Free will Baptists, is not to be confused with the Southern group known as Free will Baptists.

12 Free will Baptists

A Southern movement originating in the labors of Elder Paul Palmer, an Arminian Welsh Baptist, who settled in North Carolina about 1727. These Baptists have been commonly known as the Original Free will Baptists but since 1890, the word "Original" has been dropped. They have never been officially connected with the Free Baptists of the North, though they hold the same doctrines.

13 Friends of humanity, or Baptized church of Christ

Designation given to groups of Baptists in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, organized in 1807, opposed to slavery and adopting rules as to membership of slaveholders.

Authority: Peck, John Mason. Father Clark. pp. 256-257 and Apx. under Clark.

UNITED STATES

BAPTISTS

14 General Baptists U.S.

During the colonial period many of the Baptist groups held the Arminian or anti-Calvinistic principles of the General Baptists of England, forming the Free Baptist groups of New England and the Free will Baptist groups of the South. Some of these Baptist groups in the Middle West kept the name, General Baptists, and organized, in 1870, the General association of General Baptists.

15 General six principle Baptists

A Rhode Island group of General Baptists organized in 1653 and spreading to other states. Its name is drawn from Heb. 6:1-2. In 1936 it had 2 conferences: 1. Rhode Island; 2. Pennsylvania.

16 Primitive Baptists+

An extremely conservative group known as "Hard shell" and "Anti-mission" Baptists, consisting of independent groups without any general organization. They do not believe in missions and practice footwashing.

17 Seventh-day Baptists+

A group of Baptists distinguished by their observance of the seventh day instead of the first day as the Sabbath, organized in Rhode Island in 1671. The General conference was organized in 1802.

There are now ten or more separate Baptist denominations, each observing the seventh day. This heading is used both as a general heading covering all groups and for the particular denominational body known as the Seventh-day Baptists.

18 Southern Baptist association

Organized in 1876 by "delegates from associations, conferences and other religious bodies of the Baptist faith separated from the larger Baptist denominations, on account of our opposition to the doctrines of predestination and of close communion." (from its Constitution).

19 National Baptist convention of the United States of America

Organization of Negro Baptists incorporated in 1915. To be distinguished from the National Baptist convention of America, an "unincorporated" negro body.

20 United Free will Baptist society

Organized in 1814 by John Elliott and Samuel Stevens. Had church in Philadelphia. Apparently associated with the Free

UNITED STATES

BAPTISTS

- 20 United Free will Baptist society [Continued]
Baptist movement in New England. Cf. Elliott and Stevens. Discipline and hymns, 1819.
- 20a United American Free will Baptists+
Negro body organized in 1901.

BRETHREN-GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN

- 22 Church of the brethren+
Organized in 1708, in Germany by a group of Pietists under the leadership of Alexander Mack. Persecuted, they came to America in 1719, settling in Germantown, Pa., and spreading to other states. They are known as German Baptist brethren, Dunkers or Dunkards.
There are now (1940) four separate bodies: Church of the brethren, the main body, called also Conservative Dunkers; Old German Baptist brethren or Old order Dunkers; the Brethren church (Progressive Dunkers); and the Church of God (New Dunkers).
The above heading is used for general works on all branches and for the particular present main body.
- 23 Brethren church
Progressive Dunkers, separated from the Church of the brethren in 1882.
- 24 Ephrata community+
A Seventh-day German Baptist community organized in 1732 and flourishing in the 18th century.
- 25 Old German Baptist brethren
Body withdrawing in 1881 from the Church of the brethren, also known as the Old order German Baptist brethren.
- 26 Seventh-day German Baptists
A group withdrawing from the German Baptist brethren in Pennsylvania in 1728; in 1732 removed to Ephrata, organizing the community there; almost extinct, 3 churches only reporting in U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936.

BRETHREN, RIVER

- 29 River Brethren
Name applied to several independent groups of Lutheran, Mennonite and Baptist descent in Lancaster county, Pa.; Jacob Engles, first minister; comprised, in 1936, three groups: Brethren in Christ; Old order Brethren (Yorker Brethren); and United Zion's children.

UNITED STATES

BRETHREN, RIVER

30 Brethren in Christ

Main group of River Brethren first organized about 1820 and called River Brethren. Later the name Brethren in Christ was adopted. Not to be confused with the Mennonite Brethren in Christ formed by the union, in 1883, of two small groups; one, the Evangelical united Mennonites, and a small independent group of River Brethren.

31 Old order Brethren (Yorker Brethren)

Group, mainly residing in York county, Pa., withdrawing in 1843 from the River Brethren.

Not to be confused with the Old [order] German Baptist brethren.

CHRISTIANS-DISCIPLES

36 Christians (Denomination)

The name "Christians" has been extensively used by two denominational bodies, both Congregational in polity, viz.

1. By the denomination founded by Alexander Campbell. For this body see Disciples of Christ.

2. By the denomination originating in three independent movements in North Carolina, Vermont, and Kentucky and later coming together under the American Christian convention. For this body see Christian church.

37 Christian church

This name is used for the denomination, congregational in polity, formerly designated as "Christians" or "Christian (Christian connection)". In 1916 the name Christian church (American Christian convention) was formally adopted identifying the denomination with its general business organization, and in 1922, this was changed to Christian church (General convention of the Christian church), the business organization taking the new name.

It owes its origin to three independent movements in the early 19th century in Virginia, in Vermont and in Kentucky.

In 1931, a union with the Congregationalists was completed by joint action of the National council of Congregational churches and the General convention of the Christian church, the two organizations merging into the General council of the Congregational and Christian churches of the United States.

37a Christian church (Southern separation, 1854-1890)

Separation of southern churches from the Christian church (American Christian convention) in 1854, rejoining it in 1890.

UNITED STATES

CHRISTIANS-DISCIPLES

- 38 Christian congregation
Denominational body organized at Kokomo, Ind. in 1899.
- 39 Churches of Christ (Disciples)
The conservative wing of the Disciples of Christ, since 1906, reporting as a distinct organization.
- 40 Disciples of Christ+
First organized in 1809, as the Christian association of Washington, Pa., by Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander Campbell, who withdrew from the Associate synod of North America. Shortly afterward, this association joined the Red-stone Baptist association, but later withdrew and joined the Mahoning Baptist association which was disbanded as an ecclesiastical body in 1829. In 1832, Barton W. Stone of Kentucky, one of the leaders of the "Christians" came into relation with Alexander Campbell and a partial union was effected in Lexington, Ky.
No action was taken as to a name, both "Christians" and "Disciples" being used, the local organization being known generally as a "Christian church" or a "Church of Christ", or, occasionally, as a "Church of Disciples" or a "Disciples church." As a denomination it is now generally listed under Disciples of Christ.

CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

- 44 Congregational and Christian churches
In 1929, by the action of the National council of Congregational churches in the United States and of the General convention of the Christian church, a plan of union for the work of the two denominations was adopted and on June 27, 1931, by joint action, these two executive bodies were merged into the General council of the Congregational and Christian churches of the United States. This new body was chartered as a corporation in 1933.
As the term Congregational and Christian churches does not represent a corporate body and another merger is proposed, UTS decided to continue, for the present, the entry of state conventions and their local associations as already set up before the merger under the heading Congregationalists. U.S.
Regional organizations transcending state bounds (mainly from the Christian church), and general executive organizations are entered under their own names.

UNITED STATES

CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

- 44a General council of the Congregational and Christian churches of the United States

Merger, in 1931, of the National council of Congregational churches in the United States, with the General convention of the Christian church. Chartered in 1933. Both of the former organizations were continued for a time for legal purposes, but the administrative work was transferred to the new body in 1931.

- 44b Board of home missions of the Congregational and Christian churches

Created in 1937, taking over in June the work of the following boards:

American missionary association,
Congregational publishing society,
Congregational education society,
Congregational board of ministerial relief,
and the three organizations forming the
Church extension boards of the Congregational
and Christian churches:

Congregational home missionary society,
Congregational church building society,
Congregational Sunday school extension society.

- 45 Congregationalists. U.S.[+Congregational churches in the U.S.]

Denomination, congregational in polity, dating back to the 16th century Separatist movement in England in which Robert Browne, and later, John Robinson, were leaders, both of whom with their followers, emigrated to Holland. From this group the Pilgrim fathers, coming to Plymouth in 1620, founded the first Congregational church in America, and modified by Puritan influence, Congregational churches became dominant in New England.

A general council or convention for the U.S. met at Albany in 1852, a national council met at Boston in 1865, and in 1871, the first National council of the Congregational churches in the United States was called. This National council became the permanent executive body of the denomination.

In 1931, by joint action of the executive bodies of the two denominations the National council of Congregational churches in the United States and the General convention of the Christian church merged, and a new executive body, the General council of the Congregational and Christian churches of the United States was created.

UNITED STATES

CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

- 45a National council of Congregational churches in the United States
 The general executive organization of the Congregational churches in the United States, organized 1871. In 1931 merged with the General convention of the Christian church forming the General council of the Congregational and Christian churches of the United States.
- 46 Strict Congregational churches of Connecticut
 [+Strict Congregational churches in Connecticut]
 Group of Separatists in Connecticut holding a convention in 1781, which drew up a profession of faith and discipline.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

- 48 Evangelical Episcopal church
 A schism from the Protestant Episcopal church in the U.S.A., started by a man named Dashiels. It lived long enough to promulgate a liturgy.
- 49 Protestant Episcopal church in the U.S.A.+
 Organized, in 1789, by churches in the colonies formerly under the care of the Church of England and its Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts. The General convention, meeting triennially, was formed the same year.
- 50 Reformed Episcopal church+
 In 1873, withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal church in protest over ritualistic tendencies, under the leadership of Bishop Cummings.

EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS

- 53 Evangelical and Reformed church+
 Formed in 1934 by the union of the Evangelical synod of North America and the Reformed church in the United States.
- 54 Evangelical association [+ Evangelical association of North America]
 Founded about 1800 among the Pennsylvania Germans by Jacob Albright. Arminian in doctrine, episcopal in government. In 1922 merged with the United evangelical church which had seceded in 1891, the united body taking the name: Evangelical church.
 Name, Evangelical association of North America, is used in official publications, a name recommended for adoption, but never legally passed and in the enabling act, 1922, it is given as Evangelical association.

UNITED STATES

EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS

55 Evangelical church+

Formed, in 1922, by the merger of the Evangelical association and the United Evangelical church. A merger with the Church of the United brethren in Christ was proposed in 1942, forming in 1946, the Evangelical United brethren church.

56 Evangelical congregational church+

Composed of a remnant of the United evangelical church refusing to enter the union with the Evangelical association which formed the Evangelical church in 1922.

57 Evangelical free church of America

At the time of the union of the Swedish Ansgarii synod and the Mission synod in 1885, the congregations which did not join this consolidation, united in an organization known as the Swedish evangelical free mission, later known as the Swedish evangelical free church of the United States of America, and reporting in 1936, as The Evangelical free church of America.

58 Evangelical Protestant church of North America

Formed, in 1911, by the consolidation of the German evangelical protestant ministers' association and the German evangelical ministers' conference, both Congregational organizations holding the general position of the Protestant union in Germany; mostly west of the Alleghany mountains.

In 1925, this body came under the National council of Congregational churches as the Evangelical Protestant conference of Congregational churches.

59 Evangelical Protestant conference of Congregational churches

In 1925, the Evangelical Protestant church of North America came under the National council of the Congregational churches as the Evangelical Protestant conference of Congregational churches, and in 1931 became a conference under the General council of Congregational and Christian churches.

60 Evangelical synod of North America+

Independent synods were formed by ministers from the German United churches between 1840-1877. In 1877, these synods united forming the German Evangelical synod of North America, later dropping the word German. In 1934, this synod united with the Reformed church in the United States to form the Evangelical and Reformed church.

61 Norwegian and Danish evangelical free church association of North America

Organized in 1910, as an overhead body, by representatives of two regional associations, Eastern, and Middle West, pre-

UNITED STATES

EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS

- 61 Norwegian and Danish evangelical free church association of North America [Continued]
viously organized by Scandinavians in the United States in sympathy with the Norwegian and Danish free churches.
- 62 United Evangelical church
Seceded from the Evangelical association and organized as independent body October 1891. Same in doctrine and government as Evangelical association and, in 1922, reunited with it as the Evangelical church. A minority in the United Evangelical church, refusing to enter this merger, adopted the name: Evangelical congregational church.
- 63 Evangelical United brethren church
A plan of union by a "Joint commission on church federation and union of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and of the Evangelical church" was submitted, in 1942, to the two churches for action and carried through in 1946.

FRIENDS, SOCIETY OF

- 64 Friends, Society of+
Under this undifferentiated heading UTS has entered only general material on the Friends not restricted to a particular country, adding country subheadings for material restricted to a single country. LC enters directly under the general heading all regional organizations, irrespective of country.
- 65 Friends, Society of. U.S. [+Friends, Society of]
This heading is used for general material on Friends in the United States and for all material on the Orthodox group from which other groups have withdrawn.
Reports of the yearly and monthly meetings of both Orthodox and Hicksite Friends are arranged in a single alphabetical file by name of the meeting used as subheading, e.g., Friends, Society of. U.S. Baltimore yearly meeting, adding (Hicksites) to differentiate this group.
The General conference of the Orthodox Friends is called Five years meeting or Quinquennial conference.
- 67 Friends, Society of. U.S. (Hicksites) [+Friends, Society of (Hicksite)]
The Unitarian controversy led to division among the Friends, the Orthodox party insisting upon the deity of Christ. The Liberal Friends, led by Elias Hicks reaffirmed the "Light within" and stood for toleration.
The first division was in the Philadelphia yearly meeting in 1827, and divisions in the yearly meetings in New York, Ohio,

UNITED STATES

FRIENDS, SOCIETY OF

- 67 Friends, Society of. U.S. (Hicksites) [+Friends, Society of (Hicksite)] [Continued]
Indiana, and Baltimore soon followed. The Illinois and Genesee meetings were organized later. The General conference formerly called "Seven yearly meetings" (in 1940 only six yearly meetings) is held biennially.
- 68 Friends, Society of. U.S. (Wilburites)
The liberal position of the English Friend, Joseph John Gurney, who visited America, gained much support among the Orthodox Friends. Led by John Wilbur, a violent opposition to Gurney's influence was aroused, especially in New England, resulting in the following divisions in the Orthodox yearly meetings: New England in 1845; Ohio in 1854; Indiana, Kansas, Iowa in 1877 and 1879; North Carolina in 1904.
The Wilburites are also known as Orthodox conservative Friends.
- 69 Congregational Friends
A movement of liberal Friends inviting to fellowship all who hold opinions not inconsistent with the Word of God.
Yearly meetings were organized at Waterloo, N.Y. in 1848, and at Green Plain, Ohio, in 1849. Other yearly meetings, all a part of the same movement, adopted the name Progressive Friends. No longer existing as a separate organization.
- 70 Free Quakers
A party disowned for taking active part in the American Revolution, called "Fighting Quakers."
- 71 Progressive Friends [+Friends, Society of (Progressive)]
Yearly meetings similar in purpose to Congregational Friends, adopting the name Progressive Friends, were organized in Michigan in 1848, in Pennsylvania in 1853, in Salem, Ohio, and at Milton, Ulster County, N.Y. No longer existing as a separate organization.

HOLINESS AND PENTECOSTAL CHURCHES

- 74 Assemblies of God, General council of the
A Pentecostal church organized in 1914. Headquarters: Springfield, Mo.
- 75 Central Evangelical holiness association
Organized in New England about 1895. In 1896, merged with the Association of Pentecostal churches of America, which later became the Church of the Nazarene.

UNITED STATES

HOLINESS AND PENTECOSTAL CHURCHES

- 76 Church of Christ, Holiness, U.S.A.
 Organized in 1894 by C.P. Jones, a colored Baptist preacher. The first church was at Jackson, Miss., others were formed in Va. and N.C. Its National publishing board is in Los Angeles, Calif.
- 77 Church of God (Holiness church)
 First organized in Monroe co., Tenn. in 1886, under the name Christian union; in 1902, reorganized under name Holiness church, and again in 1907, changed its name to Church of God. Headquarters: Cleveland, Tenn.
- 78 Churches of God (Holiness)
 Organized 1914, around K.H. Burruss of Atlanta, Ga., who preached "entire sanctification."
 Overhead body, National convention of the Churches of God, Holiness, organized in 1922. Headquarters: Atlanta, Ga.
- 79 Congregational holiness church
 A separation from the Pentecostal holiness church in 1921.
- 80 Church of the Nazarene+
 In 1896 two groups emphasizing spiritual holiness, the Association of Pentecostal churches of America (org. 1895 in New York, and the New England group, Central Evangelical holiness association, united as the Association of Pentecostal churches of America. In Los Angeles, the First church of the Nazarene, built in 1895, was the forerunner of a number of similar churches throughout the West. In 1907, these Western churches united with the Eastern organization, a general convention was called, and the denominational name: Pentecostal church of the Nazarene, was chosen. In 1919, this name was changed to Church of the Nazarene.
- 83 Fire-baptized holiness church
 Organized in 1899 at Clinton, S.C.
 United with the Pentecostal holiness church in 1911. Not same as Fire baptized holiness church of God of the Americas, a colored organization led by W.E. Fuller.
- 85 Free church of God in Christ
 A holiness denomination, first called Church of God in Christ, having its beginning in 1915, at Enid, Okla. under J.H. Morris. In 1921, established headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. and affiliated with another Holiness group having same name, (the negro organization under Elder C.H. Mason?). After 4 years of fellowship, withdrew and took the new name: Free church of

UNITED STATES

HOLINESS AND PENTECOSTAL CHURCHES

- 85 Free church of God in Christ [Continued]
God in Christ.
- 87 Holiness Christian church +
Methodistic, merged in 1912, with the International holiness church [i.e. International apostolic holiness union]
U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936. V.2, p.1369]
- 88 Holiness church
A movement started in Southern California by Hardin Wallace and other Methodists. In 1896, the various holiness bands were incorporated as the Holiness church. The movement spread into Kansas and Tennessee.
- 91 Pentecostal assemblies of the world
Outgrowth of a revival about 1901, in Kansas and Texas, spreading to Los Angeles. Churches known as Apostolic Faith assembly, Full gospel assembly or Mission, Assembly of God, etc., were later incorporated under the above name. Headquarters: Indianapolis, Ind.
- 92 Pentecostal holiness church+
Organized at Anderson, S.C. in 1898. Outgrowth of a widespread revival movement in the South and Southwest which had resulted in the formation of a number of independent churches. The revival movement was the same general one from which the Church of the Nazarene developed in the North and the West. In general, this denomination conforms to Methodist doctrine and polity. Headquarters: Franklin Springs, Ga.
- 95 Pilgrim holiness church
Organized in 1897, as the Apostolic holiness union. In 1905, the name was changed to International apostolic holiness union. In 1913, the word "union" was dropped from the title, and until 1919, it was known as the International apostolic holiness church; in 1919, it united with the Holiness Christian church under the name: International holiness church. In 1922, this body united with another Holiness church called the "Pilgrim church", taking the name, Pilgrim holiness church.
- 96 Pillar of fire [LC Pillar of fire church]
Organized in 1911 by Mrs. Alma White. Incorporated in 1902, as the Pentecostal union church and in 1917 the name was changed to Pillar of fire. Headquarters: Zarapeth, N.J.

UNITED STATES

LUTHERANS

100 Lutherans in the U.S.

All Lutheran synods are entered directly under the name of the synod whether they are independent synods or constituent members of a larger Lutheran group, as each synod retains the characteristics of an independent body.

The form of heading given below is the heading actually used in the catalog of UTS or LC. A complete list of synods with historical notes is given in the Lutheran world Almanac, 1931-1933. The names given below do not always conform to the names given as "official or otherwise" in it. It would seem more convenient to list all synods which are not general bodies under a form heading under which each synod is arranged in a single alphabet by the regional or other significant name by which it is known.

The Library of Congress has printed history cards for many Lutheran bodies. Only the author entry for these bodies is given here, followed by the serial number by which the history card may be ordered from the Library of Congress.

101 American Lutheran church+

Organized in 1930, by a merger of the Evangelical Lutheran Buffalo synod, the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa and other states, and the Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states. A member of the American Lutheran conference.

102 American Lutheran conference+ [34-38577]

Ansgarius synod

See Evangelical mission covenant church of America

103 Augustana conference

The essay "Justification" delivered before the Conference, 1894, was "chosen to mark the beginning of its existence," the proceeds to be devoted to Concordia college, Conover, N.C. This college in 1894, was under the Synod of Tennessee; later, came under the Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states. This conference not identified in the Lutheran year-books.

Augustana synod

See Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod of North America

Buffalo synod

See Evangelical Lutheran Buffalo synod

104 Chicago synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church+ [34-38578]

UNITED STATES

LUTHERANS

- 104a Danish Evangelical Lutheran church association
Formed by Danish members withdrawing from the Norwegian Danish Lutheran conference in North America in 1884. In 1896 united with the Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in North America to form the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in America.
- 105 Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in America
Organized in 1872, by Danish missionaries, as Kirkelig-missionsforening. In 1894, this society split and members withdrawing organized the Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in North America. The church is also known as the Danish church, and as the Danish synod.
- 106 Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in North America
In 1896, this group which had withdrawn from the Kirke-lignissionsforening (Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in America) two years before, united with the Danish Evangelical Lutheran church association to form the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in America.
- 108 Deutsch evangelisch-lutherische synode von Indianapolist+
[34-39443]

Eielsen synod
See Evangelical Lutheran church in America (Eielsen synod).
- 111 English Evangelical Lutheran synod of Ohio and adjacent states+
[36-5748]
- 112 English Evangelical Lutheran synod of the Northwest+ [34-39445]
- 115 Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod of North America+
[34-38579]
- 117 Evangelical Lutheran Buffalo synod
Organized in 1845. Earlier known as Synode der aus Preussen ausgewanderten lutherischen Kirche. In 1930, merged with the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa and other states, and the Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio, to form the American Lutheran church. Official name in Lutheran world almanac, 1931-33: Lutheran synod of Buffalo.
- 119 Evangelical Lutheran church in America (Eielsen synod)
Organized in 1846. In 1875, a revision of the constitution was presented, and in 1876, approved by a majority of the churches. The reorganized body changed its name to Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran synod. The minority, however,

UNITED STATES

LUTHERANS

- 119 Evangelical Lutheran church in America (Eielsen synod) [Continued]
retained the old constitution and a separate organization,
keeping the name: Evangelical Lutheran church in America
(Eielsen synod).

Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States of America,
General synod

See General synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in
the United States of America.

- 120 Evangelical Lutheran district synod of Ohio+ [36-5747]

Evangelical Lutheran Franckean synod

See Franckean synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church

The Evangelical Lutheran General synod of the United States of
North America

See General synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in
the United States of America

Evangelical Lutheran Hartwick synod

See Hartwick synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church
in the state of New York

- 121 Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states+
Organized in 1818, under the name: General conference of
evangelical Lutheran ministers of Ohio and adjacent states.
In 1825, name was changed to Evangelical Lutheran synod of
Ohio and adjacent states. In 1872, it participated in the
formation of the Synodical conference, but in 1881, severed
relations with it. In 1896, it reorganized under the name:
Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states. It
seems to have been known as the "Joint synod" previous to this
date. In 1930, it merged with the Buffalo synod and the Evan-
gelical Lutheran synod of Iowa and other states, to form the
American Lutheran church.

- 122a Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states.
Concordia English district+ [36-5749]

- 122d Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Wisconsin and other states
Organized in 1892, as a federation of the synods of Wis-
consin, Minnesota, Michigan, and several other states. In
1919, a reorganization resulted in a merger in which the
synods were redistricted. Member of the Synodical conference.

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LUTHERANS

Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of North America

See Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states

- 123 Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states+

Organized in 1748, by Muhlenberg and other German pastors. Called United Pastors or United congregations, later, Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of North America, and after the organization of the New York ministerium in 1786, the Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states. The designation German Evangelical Lutheran seems to have been added later, and German dropped about 1860, after the formation of the English-speaking congregations.

Participated in the founding of the General synod in 1820, withdrew from it in 1823, joined it anew in 1853, again withdrew in 1867, led in establishing the General council in 1867, and in 1918, became a member of the United Lutheran church in America.

- 124 Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of the state of New York and adjacent states and countries+

Organized in 1786. Member of the General synod from 1820 to 1821, and from 1837 to 1866. In 1867, it divided; the part remaining in the General synod took the name: Evangelical Lutheran synod of New York; the old ministerium went over to the newly organized General council. In 1918, the Ministerium became a member of the United Lutheran church in America. In 1929, it united with the Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran church and the Evangelical Lutheran synod of New York and New England, to form the United Lutheran synod of New York.

Known, also, as: New York ministerium; Ministerium of New York; Evangelisch-lutherisches Ministerium des Staates New-York. Before the division in 1867, it was, also, designated as the Evangelical Lutheran synod of the state of New York.

Evangelical Lutheran Suomi synod

See Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church (Suomi synod)

Evangelical Lutheran synod and ministerium of South Carolina and adjacent parts

See Evangelical Lutheran synod of South Carolina

Evangelical Lutheran synod and ministerium of Southwestern Virginia

See Evangelical Lutheran synod of Southwestern Virginia

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LUTHERANS

- 130 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Alleghany
 Organized in 1842. Joined General synod in 1843. In 1918,
 became a member of the United Lutheran church in America.

- 131 Evangelical Lutheran synod of California+ [34-38581]

- 132 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Canada+ [34-39446]

- 133 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Central Canada+ [34-38582]

- 134 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Central Illinois
 Continuous with the Central Illinois synod organized in
 1867. In 1897, merged with the Southern Illinois synod, but
 in 1901, again became a separate synod. Previous to 1920, a
 member of the General synod. In this year combined with the
 Synod of Northern Illinois, the Synod of Southern Illinois,
 and part of the Chicago synod (which was divided between the
 Illinois synod and the Indiana synod), to form the Illinois
 synod under the United Lutheran church in America. [Evan-
 gelical Lutheran synod of Illinois III]

- 135 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Central Pennsylvania+ [34-3944]
 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Chicago
 See Chicago synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church

- 138 Evangelical Lutheran synod of East Ohio
 Organized in 1836. From 1841 to 1918, a member of the
 General synod. In 1920, combined with the Synod of Miami and
 the District synod of Ohio and the Synod of Wittenberg, to
 form the Synod of Ohio.

- 139 Evangelical Lutheran synod of East Pennsylvania+ [34-39448]
 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Georgia and adjacent states
 See Georgia-Alabama synod of the United Lutheran
 church in America

- 142 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Holston
 Organized in 1860. Member of the General synod, South,
 until 1872; of the General council, 1874 to 1876; of the
 United synod of the South, 1886 to 1918; became a member of
 the United Lutheran church in America in 1920.

- 145 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Illinois+ [34-39449]

- 147 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Illinois (III)
 Organized in 1920, by the union of the Synod of Central

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- 147 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Illinois (III) [Continued]
Illinois, the Synod of Northern Illinois, the Synod of Southern Illinois and part of the Chicago synod (which was divided between the Illinois and the Indiana synods). Member of the United Lutheran church in America. Official name: Illinois synod of the United Lutheran church in America.
- 148 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Indiana+ [34-38583]
This is Indiana synod I in the Lutheran world almanac, 1931-1933.

Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa
See United Lutheran synod in Iowa of the United Lutheran church in America
- 155 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa and other states+ [34-39450]
- 160 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Kansas+ [36-29103]
- 162 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Manitoba and other provinces+
[34-39451]
- 164 Evangelical synod of Maryland+ [34-38584]
- 165 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Miami+ [34-38585]
- 166 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Michigan
Organized in 1920, from congregations in Michigan formerly under the Chicago synod of the General council and under the Indiana synod of the General synod. Member of the United Lutheran church in America.
- 167 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Mississippi
Organized in 1855. Member of the General synod, South; later, of the United synod of the South; after 1920, of the United Lutheran church in America.
- 168 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states+
Organized in 1847. A general Lutheran body, divided into regional districts.
- 168a Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states.
South Wisconsin district+ [34-38586]
- 171 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Nebraska+ [34-39452]
- 173 Evangelical Lutheran synod of New Jersey
Organized in 1861, coming in under the General synod. In 1872, united with the Synod of New York to form the Synod of

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LUTHERANS

- 173 Evangelical Lutheran synod of New Jersey [Continued]
 New York and New Jersey.
- 175 Evangelical Lutheran synod of New York (1867-1872)
 Organized in 1867, at the division of the Evangelical
 Lutheran ministerium of the state of New York, the Ministerium
 coming under the newly organized General council, the division
 forming the new Synod of New York remaining under the General
 synod. In 1872, united with the Synod of New Jersey to form
 the Evangelical Lutheran synod of New York and New Jersey.
- Evangelical Lutheran synod of New York II, 1908-1929
 See Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran
 church
- 175a Evangelical Lutheran synod of New York and New Jersey
 Organized in 1872, by the merging of the New York Synod and
 the New Jersey Synod. Combined, 1908, with the Hartwick synod
 and the Franckean synod to form the Synod of New York of the
 Evangelical Lutheran church.
- 176 Evangelical Lutheran synod of North Carolina+ [34-38587]
- 177 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Northern Illinois+ [34-38588]
- 178 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Northern Indiana+ [34-38589]
- 179 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Nova Scotia+ [34-39453]
- 182 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Ohio
 Organized in 1920, by the union of the Synod of East Ohio,
 the District synod of Ohio, the Synod of Miami and the Synod
 of Wittenberg. Member of the United Lutheran church in America.
 Official name: Synod of Ohio of the United Lutheran church in
 America.
- Evangelical Lutheran synod of Ohio and adjacent states
 See Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other
 states
- 185 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Olive branch
 Organized in 1848. A member of the General synod. In
 1920, combined with part of the Chicago synod (which was di-
 vided between the Illinois and Indiana synods) to form the
 Indiana synod of the United Lutheran church in America.
 [Indiana synod V].

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- 187 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Pittsburgh
 Organized in 1845. Entered the General synod in 1853. In 1867, this synod split into two synods, both keeping the name: Synod of Pittsburgh; one remaining under the General synod, the other going into the General council. In 1919, these two synods united, coming in as one synod under the United Lutheran church in America.
- 190 Evangelical Lutheran synod of South Carolina+ [34-38590]
 Called in early reports Synod and ministerium
- 191 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Southern Illinois
 Organized in 1856. In 1897, dissolved to unite with the Central Illinois synod forming the Synod of Central and Southern Illinois, under the General synod. In 1901, the two synods separated. In 1920, the Synod of Southern Illinois combined with the Synod of Central Illinois, the Synod of Northern Illinois and part of the Chicago synod (which was divided between the Illinois and the Indiana synods), to form the Illinois synod of the United Lutheran church in America.
- 192 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Southwestern Virginia+ [34-38591]
- 196 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Susquehanna
 Organized in 1867. Joined the General synod in 1867; after 1918, a member of the United Lutheran church in America. In 1923, united with the Central Pennsylvania synod to form the Susquehanna synod of Central Pennsylvania of the Evangelical Lutheran church.
- Evangelical Lutheran synod of the Northwest
 See English Evangelical Lutheran synod of the Northwest
- 197 Evangelical Lutheran synod of the Pacific
 Organized in 1901, joining the General council; after 1918, a member of the United Lutheran church in America.
- Evangelical Lutheran synod of the state of New York
 See Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of the state of New York and adjacent states and countries
- 198 Evangelical Lutheran synod of the West+ [34-38592]
- 199 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Virginia+
 Organized in 1829. Joined the General synod in 1839, withdrew in 1863, joining the General synod, South, withdrawing in 1872; was one of the founders of the United synod South, in 1886. In 1922, merged with the Southwestern Virginia synod and the Holston synod, taking over the Virginia conference of the

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LUTHERANS

- 199 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Virginia+ [Continued]
 Tennessee synod under the name: Lutheran synod of Virginia of
 the United Lutheran church in America.

- 202 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Wartburg
 Organized in 1875. Joined the General synod in 1877; after
 1918, a member of the United Lutheran church in America.

- 203 Evangelical Lutheran synod of West Pennsylvania+ [34-39455]

- 204 Evangelical Lutheran synod of West Virginia
 Organized in 1912. Joined the General synod; after 1918,
 a member of the United Lutheran church in America.

- 207 Evangelical Lutheran synod of Wittenberg
 Organized in 1847, joined the General synod in 1848. In
 1920, united with the East Ohio, Miami, and District Ohio
 synods to form the Synod of Ohio of the United Lutheran church
 in America.

- Evangelical Lutheran synod, South
 See United synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in
 the South.

- 210 Evangelical Lutheran synodical conference of North America+
 A federation of synods organized in 1872, on the basis of
 an unqualified acceptance of the Lutheran standards, by the
 Missouri synod, Joint Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other
 synods. The synodical organizations are entirely independent.

- 211 Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee synod+ [34-39456]
 Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee synod. Virginia conference
 See United Evangelical Lutheran synod of North Carolina.
 Virginia conference

- 212 Evangelical Lutheran Texas synod of the United Lutheran church in
 America+ [34-38594]

- 213 Evangelical mission covenant church of America+
 Organized in 1885, by the union of the Swedish Lutheran
 mission synod (1873-1885) and the Swedish Lutheran Ansgarius
 synod (1874-1885) and other independent churches, under the
 name: Swedish Evangelical mission covenant of America. Name
 changed in 1937, to Evangelical mission covenant church of
 America. Not listed among the statistics of Lutheran bodies.

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- 215 Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church (Suomi synod)
Organized in 1890, by Finnish Lutheran pastors, formerly served by the Norwegian-Danish conference. Called the Suomi synod.
- 216 Franckean synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church
Formed in 1837, by a split from the Hartwick synod. Came under the General synod in 1864. In 1908, combined with the Hartwick synod and the New York and New Jersey synod, as the Synod of New York, which, in 1929, merging with other synods, became the Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran church.
- 218 General council of the Evangelical Lutheran church in North America+ [34-38595]
- 219 General synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States of America+ [34-38596]
- 221 Georgia-Alabama synod of the United Lutheran church in America+ [34-38598]
- German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states
See Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states
- 222 German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Nebraska+ [34-38599]
- German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Pennsylvania
See Evangelical Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states
- German Nebraska synod
See German Evangelical Lutheran synod of Nebraska
- 226 Hartwick synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the state of New York+ [34-38600]
- 227 Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran synod
Organized in 1846, as the Evangelical Lutheran church in America (Eielsen synod). In 1875, a revision of the constitution was presented and, in 1876, approved by a majority of the churches. The reorganized body changed its name to Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran synod. A minority, however, retained the old constitution and formed a separate organization, keeping the name: Evangelical Lutheran church in America (Eielsen synod). In 1917, the Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran synod, the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of America and the United

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LUTHERANS

- 227 Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran synod [Continued]
Norwegian Lutheran church of America united as the Norwegian Lutheran church of America.
- Joint synod of Ohio
See Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states
- Joint synod of Wisconsin and other states
See Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Wisconsin and other states
- 228 Lutheran free church
Organized in 1897, as a result of a disagreement over the control of Augsburg seminary by the United Norwegian Lutheran church. At first called "Friends of Augsburg", afterwards organized as the Lutheran free church. Member of the American Lutheran conference.
- Lutheran synod of Buffalo
See Evangelical Lutheran Buffalo synod
- Lutheran synod of Maryland
See Evangelical Lutheran synod of Maryland
- 229 Lutheran synod of Virginia+ [34-39458]
- 230 Norwegian Anti-Missouri Brotherhood
Organized in 1887. In 1890, united with the Norwegian Augustana synod and the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran conference to form the United Norwegian Lutheran church of America. Name in Lutheran world almanac, 1931-1933, is Anti-Missourian brotherhood.
- 232 Norwegian Augustana synod
Organized in 1870, when the Swedish element of the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana synod joined the General council, by the Norwegians who remained outside. In 1890, united with the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran conference and the Norwegian Anti-Missouri brotherhood to form the United Norwegian Lutheran church of America.
- 233 Norwegian-Danish Lutheran conference
Organized in 1870. In 1890, united with the Norwegian Augustana synod and the Norwegian Anti-Missouri brotherhood to form the United Norwegian Lutheran church of America.

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- 234 Norwegian Lutheran church of America+
Organized in 1917, by the union of Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran synod, the United Norwegian Lutheran church of America, and the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of America. In 1930, it became a member of the American Lutheran conference.
- Norwegian Lutheran free church
See Lutheran free church
- 235 Norwegian synod of the American evangelical Lutheran church
Organized in 1918, by a minority group of the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of America which refused to enter the merger forming the Norwegian Lutheran church of America. Admitted to the Synodical conference in 1920.
- 238 Rocky mountain synod of the United Lutheran church in America+
[34-38606]
- Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod
See Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod of North America
- Suomi synod
See Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church (Suomi synod)
- Swedish Ansgari synod
See Evangelical mission covenant church of America
- Swedish Augustana synod
See Evangelical Lutheran Augustana synod of North America
- Swedish Evangelical mission covenant of America
See Evangelical mission covenant church of America
- 240 Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of America+
Organized in 1853. In 1917, united with Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran synod and the United Norwegian Lutheran church of America, to form the Norwegian Lutheran church of America.
- Synod of Ohio of the United Lutheran church in America
See Evangelical Lutheran synod of Ohio
- 241 Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran church+
Organized, 1908, by the Union of the Franckean synod, the Hartwick synod and the Synod of New York and New Jersey. A member of the General synod. In 1929, merged with Evangelical

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LUTHERANS

- 241 Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran church+ [Continued]
Lutheran ministerium of the state of New York and the Evangelical Lutheran synod of New York and New England, and the Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran church, to form the United Lutheran synod of New York.
- Synodical conference of the Evangelical Lutheran church
See Evangelical Lutheran synodical conference of North America
- Texas synod (Evangelical Lutheran Texas synod of the United Lutheran church in America)
See Evangelical Lutheran Texas synod of the United Lutheran church in America
- 244 United Danish Evangelical Lutheran church in America+
Organized in 1896, by the union of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran church association and the Danish evangelical Lutheran church in North America (called the Danish North church). A member of the American Lutheran conference.
- 246 United Evangelical Lutheran synod of North Carolina+ [34-38608]
- 247 United Evangelical Lutheran synod of North Carolina. Virginia conference+ [34-38609]
- 248 United Lutheran church in America+ [19-11330]
- 250 United Lutheran synod in Iowa of the United Lutheran church in America+ [34-38610]
- United Lutheran synod in the South
See United synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the South.
- 252 United Lutheran synod of New York+ [34-38611]
- United Lutheran synod of Virginia
See Lutheran synod of Virginia
- 254 United Norwegian Lutheran church of America+
Organized in 1890, by the union of all the branches of the Norwegian Lutherans with the exception of the Hauge's synod, and the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of America; viz: Norwegian Anti-Missouri brotherhood, the Norwegian Augustana synod and the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran conference. In 1917, united with the two synods which had

UNITED STATES

LUTHERANS

- 254 United Norwegian Lutheran church of America+ [Continued]
remained outside, to form the Norwegian Lutheran church of
America.
- 256 United synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the South+
[34-38612]

MENNONITES

- 259 Mennonites+
Successors of the early continental Anabaptist movement,
owing their name to Menno Simons (1492-1559), rejecting infant
baptism and oaths, refusing civil office and practicing strict
morality.
- 260 Mennonites in America
Used as subject heading for the denominational group owing
its origin to Swiss and German Mennonite refugees settling in
Pennsylvania in the late 17th century and spreading West and
North to Canada. The local churches are for the most part
autonomous. Mennonites are divided into many small bodies, each
listed as a separate denomination.
- 261 Amish Mennonite church
A division in the Mennonite group in Europe due to the
leadership of Jacob Ammon, or Amen, who insisted upon greater
strictness in both doctrine and discipline, took place about
1693. Emigrants from the two groups coming to America, com-
posed their differences and formed the Mennonite church, but
in recent times Amish sympathizers broke away, forming indepen-
dent groups. The above heading is used for general works on the
Amish groups.
- 262 Amish Mennonite church, Conservative
A small Amish group organizing, in 1910, an independent annual
conference.
- 263 Amish Mennonite church, Old order
Organized about 1865. They have no annual conference,
worship in private houses, and wear a distinctive costume.
- 263a Amish Mennonite church, Old order (Wisler)
Separation from the Mennonite church in 1870, led by Jacob
Wisler in opposition to "innovations" regarded as unorthodox.
- 264 Central conference of Mennonites
An offshoot from the Amish Mennonite church, led by Joseph
Stucker, organized as an independent conference, in 1899. under

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MENNONITES

- 264 Central conference of Mennonites [Continued]
the name: Central Illinois conference of Mennonites. In 1914, the name was changed to Central conference Mennonite church; listed in U.S. census: Religious bodies, 1936, as Central conference of Mennonites.
- 265 Church of God as organized by Christ
Organized in 1886 by P.J. Kaufman, a member of the Mennonite brethren in Christ, as a protest against ecclesiastical divisions.
Not the same as the Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) organized in 1859, by J. Holdeman.
- 266 General conference of the Mennonite church of North America
Organization of Mennonites favoring more leniency in discipline, dating from 1860.
- 267 Hutterite brethren+
Followers of Jacob Huter, an Anabaptist burned at stake in 1536, were driven into Moravia and finally to Russia and Rumania. In 1874, emigrating to America, a group settled in South Dakota, spreading into Canada. The American organization is listed in the U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, under the name: Hutterian brethren, Mennonites.
- 268 Mennonite brethren in Christ
In 1858 this group, disowned by the Mennonite church, organized as Evangelical Mennonites. It reorganized and consolidated with other groups under various names, viz: Reformed Mennonites, United Mennonites, and Evangelical united Mennonites; finally, in 1883, united with a small body called Brethren in Christ, under the new name: Mennonite brethren in Christ.
- 269 Mennonite church
The largest Mennonite group. Its overhead organization is the "General conference." Do not confuse with another Mennonite group, the "General conference of the Mennonite church of North America."
Publication office: Scottdale, Pa.
- 270 Reformed Mennonite church
Organized in 1812, under the leadership of Francis Herr and his son, John, who labored for purity of teaching and strict discipline. An ultraconservative group.

UNITED STATES

METHODISTS

- 276 African Methodist Episcopal Church+
 Organized in 1816, in Philadelphia by colored members of the
 Methodist Episcopal church; after the Civil war, extended rapidly
 throughout the South.

- 277 African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church+
 Organized in 1821, in New York City, independently of the
 Methodist Episcopal church by colored members who had already
 built a separate church called Zion church.

- 278 African union Methodist Protestant church
 Formed in 1866, by a union between the First colored Methodist
 Protestant church and the African union church.

- 280 Bible Christian church
 English Methodist sect represented by missionaries from
 England in Ohio and other places, establishing some churches but
 having no general organization in the United States.

- 281 Colored Methodist Episcopal church+
 Organized in 1870, by colored members of the Methodist
 Episcopal church, South, who became by mutual consent a separate
 ecclesiastical organization.

- 281c Conference of independent Methodist churches in the United States
 Organization, in 1861, of a group of churches in New York,
 New Jersey, and New England; independent in polity, but Methodist
 in doctrine. No longer reported.

- 282 Congregational Methodist church+
 Organized in 1852, by the withdrawal in Georgia from the
 Methodist Episcopal church, South, of a number of ministers ob-
 jecting to episcopacy and itinerancy.

- 283 Free Methodist church of North America [+Free Methodist church]
 Organized in 1860, by fundamentalists in the Genesee con-
 ference of the Methodist Episcopal church who were expelled for
 their protest against the new school of Methodism. Called
 also, Free Methodist church.

- 285 Methodist church (United States)+
 Union, in 1939, of the Methodist Episcopal church, the
 Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Methodist Protestant
 church.

- 286 Methodist Episcopal church+
 Wesleyan methodist preachers from Ireland and England were

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METHODISTS

- 286 Methodist Episcopal church+ [Continued]
sent over by John Wesley before the Revolution. The first conference was organized in Philadelphia in 1773. In 1784, this conference became the Methodist Episcopal church, accepted the liturgy which John Wesley had adapted from the Book of common prayer, and issued its first Book of discipline. In 1939, united with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Methodist Protestant church to form the Methodist church.
- 287 Methodist Episcopal church, South+
At the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1844, a plan of separation for the Southern conferences was adopted, and in 1845, this new body was organized for the slaveholding states. United in 1939, with the Methodist Protestant church and the Methodist Episcopal church to form the Methodist church.
- 288 Methodist Protestant church+
Organized in 1830, by associated Methodist churches which had split from the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1828, over the question of representation of the laity. In 1858, the organization divided, forming the Methodist Protestant church, South, and the Methodist Protestant church, North, the Northern division changing its name, in 1866, to Methodist church. In 1876, they reunited under the old name: Methodist Protestant church. In 1939, united with the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to form the Methodist church.
- 289 Methodist Protestant church, North
The Methodist Protestant church was split into two bodies in 1858, over the slavery question, forming: the Methodist Protestant church, South, and the Methodist Protestant church, North. In 1866, the Northern division uniting with some Wesleyans and other Methodists, changed its name to Methodist church. In 1876, this church reunited with the Southern division under the old name: Methodist Protestant church.
- 289a Methodist church (Methodist Protestant church, North) 1866-1876
The Northern non-slaveholding section of the Methodist Protestant church, in 1858, organized independently as the Methodist Protestant church, North. In 1866, this section was joined by other Methodists holding the same views, and the name Methodist church was adopted. The membership, however, consisted largely of members of the Methodist Protestant church, North. In 1876, this body was reunited with the Southern section under the old name: Methodist Protestant church.

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METHODISTS

290 Methodist society

Organized and incorporated in 1820, by a group of seceders from the Methodist Episcopal church led by Dr. W. M. Stilwell. Established a church in New York city, in Chrystie Street, and another in Sullivan Street, also, churches in Long Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and other parts of New York. As a result of the agitation for congregational independence, the church in Chrystie Street with Dr. Stilwell as minister, declared itself independent and existed until his death in 1851. The other churches gradually merged with other denominations, and with the organization of the Methodist Protestant church the Methodist society ceased to exist.

292 Primitive Methodist church of the United States of America

The Primitive Methodist church arose in England from a division in the Wesleyan body over the camp-meeting methods introduced by an American, Lorenzo Dow. These "Camp meeting Methodists" formed a new organization in 1810, calling themselves Primitive Methodists.

The American denomination was formed by the emigration to America of groups of Primitive Methodists, who established in 1840, an independent conference in the United States.

292b Reformed Methodist church

A small group splitting from the Methodist Episcopal church in 1814, on the question of organization.

293 Wesleyan Methodist connection of America

Organized in 1843, by abolitionists seceding from the Methodist Episcopal church. After the Civil war it stressed entire sanctification and the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

294 Calvinistic Methodist church in the U.S.A.

First congregation organized in 1824, by Welsh Calvinistic Methodists in Remsen township, New York state. A presbytery was soon established. Name: Calvinistic Methodist church in the U.S.A. officially adopted in 1907. In 1920, this church, consisting of 5 synods and 10 presbyteries, merged with the Presbyterian church in the U.S.A.

MORMONS

297 Mormons

Popular name given the followers of Joseph Smith to whom the Book of Mormon was miraculously revealed. In 1830, he founded a church at Fayette, N.Y. Driven west with his followers, he died in Illinois in 1844, and after his death his church was broken

UNITED STATES

MORMONS

- 297 Mormons [Continued]
 up into factions. They call themselves Latter-day saints, and
 are now divided into six groups.
- 298 Church of Jesus Christ of latter-day saints+
 Mormon body, after Joseph Smith's death in 1844, organized
 by Brigham Young, as Smith's successor. This group emigrated to
 Salt Lake City, settling there and practicing polygamy.
- 299 Reorganized church of Jesus Christ of latter-day saints+
 Church reorganized, in 1844, by the son of Joseph Smith upon
 the death of his father when the original church was divided.
 They claim to be the true successors of Smith, repudiating the
 polygamy of Brigham Young's followers.
 Headquarters: Independence, Mo.

PRESBYTERIANS

- 306 Cumberland Presbyterian church
 A division in opinion regarding the attitude towards revivals
 which were carried to excess in the Cumberland Presbytery,
 resulted, in 1806, in the dissolution of this presbytery by the
 Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. The presbytery organized an
 unofficial "council" which continued from Dec. 1805 to Feb. 4th,
 1810, when it reorganized as an independent presbytery. This
 presbytery developed into the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In
 1906, the main body united with the Presbyterian church in the
 U.S.A. A small minority remained outside and continues as the
 Cumberland Presbyterian church.
- 307 Presbyterian church in the U.S.A.+
 Presbytery of Philadelphia organized in 1705.
 Synod of Philadelphia organized in 1716, the Presbytery of
 Philadelphia becoming one of the four synods under it.
 Synod of New York ("new side") organized in 1745, in the "old
 side" and "new side" controversy, in opposition to the Synod of
 Philadelphia. In 1758, the Synod of New York joined the Synod of
 Philadelphia under the name: Synod of New York and Philadelphia
 [1758-1788]. In 1788 the present General assembly was organized
 and the name became Presbyterian church in the United States of
 America. From the years 1837 to 1870, the church was divided into
 two factions, the New school and the Old school, each party having
 its own General assembly and both retaining the name: Presbyterian
 church in the United States of America. The two groups were re-
 united Nov., 1869. Under this heading is included all material
 on the Old school division.

UNITED STATES

PRESBYTERIANS

- 307a Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. Synod of New York and Philadelphia

In 1716, the Synod of Philadelphia was organized as an over-head body under which the Presbytery of Philadelphia came. In 1745, the "new side" controversy divided the synod, a new Synod of New York being created by the "new side" adherents. In 1758, the two synods united under the name: Synod of New York and Philadelphia. At the organization of the Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. in 1788, the Synod of Philadelphia again became a separate synod.

- 307b Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. Synod of New York and New Jersey

This synod was erected at the organization of the Presbyterian church in 1788, by a division of the former Synod of New York and Philadelphia, when the Synod of Philadelphia was again erected as a separate synod. Divided in 1825 into 2 synods: Synod of New York, and Synod of New Jersey. These both remained "Old school" synods during the division.

- 307c Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. Synod of New York, 1745-1758

"New side" split from the Synod of Philadelphia in 1745. The two synods united in 1758 as the Synod of New York and Philadelphia.

- 308 Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. (New school)+

The liberal wing in the Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. organized as an independent body in 1837, retaining the name held by the other division. These two groups reunited in Nov. 1869.

- 309 Presbyterian church in the U.S.+

In 1858, over the subject of slavery, the southern New school faction of the Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. split from the Northern body and organized under the name: United synod of the Presbyterian church, South. In 1861, the Old School party also split, the southern members forming the Presbyterian church in the Confederate states of America. The union of these two southern bodies took place in 1864, constituting the Presbyterian church in the United States, commonly known as Presbyterian church, South.

- 310 United Presbyterian church of North America+

Organized in 1858, by the union of the Associate Reformed church in North America and the Associate synod of North America.

UNITED STATES

PRESBYTERIANS

- 311 United synod of the Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. (South)
Organized in 1858, by the southern New school Presbyterians. United in 1864, with the Presbyterian church in the Confederate states of America under the name: Presbyterian church in the United States.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

- 314 Reformed Presbyterian church in North America
Known as the Covenanter church. The congregations in the colonies under the Covenanting or Reformed presbytery of Scotland, in 1774, organized independently as the Reformed presbytery of America. When this presbytery voted, in 1782, to enter the union forming the Associate Reformed Synod of Philadelphia, a few congregations without pastors did not enter it. These were directed by a Committee of the Reformed presbytery of Scotland until 1798. In that year a new Reformed presbytery of America was organized by these congregations, which, in 1809, became the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of North America. The distinctive tenet of this church is its attitude towards civil government, refusing any recognition of civil authority not making express avowal of Christ as the head of the state. In 1833, it split over this question. The side refusing to allow its members to exercise any of the duties of citizenship, retained the name: Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of North America; the other body became the General synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church in North America. (Reed, R.C. History of the Presbyterian church of the world, p. 331)
This heading is used only for general material relating to the Reformed Presbyterians in America. It is not the official name of any organization.

- 315 Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of North America+
In 1809 the new Reformed presbytery of America was reorganized as the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of North America. This Synod persists in its refusal to participate in civil government and at the split in 1833, was dubbed the "Old light" party, "New light" designating the seceding group. See Reformed Presbyterian church in North America for further information.

- 316 Reformed Presbyterian church in North America (General synod)
See no. 314 for information.

ASSOCIATE CHURCHES (PRESBYTERIAN)

- 319 Associate Presbyterian church of North America
Originated in the emigration to the colonies of Scotch and Irish covenanters. In 1753, a presbytery was organized under the name: Associate presbytery of Pennsylvania, and in 1778. the

UNITED STATES

ASSOCIATE CHURCHES (PRESBYTERIAN)

647675

- 319 Associate Presbyterian church of North America [Continued]
Associate presbytery of New York was organized, both under the Associate synod of Scotland. In 1782, these bodies united with the Reformed presbytery of America, forming the Associate Reformed synod of Philadelphia, which later became the Associate Reformed church in North America.
A few members of the Associate presbytery of Pennsylvania refused to enter the union, and this presbytery continued to exist. In 1798, another presbytery, the Associate presbytery of Kentucky was formed. These two presbyteries united in 1801, to form the Associate synod of North America, both presbyteries continuing under the Associate synod of Scotland until 1818. In 1858, this synod joined with the Associate Reformed church in North America, the new organization taking the name: United Presbyterian church of North America. A small body consisting of four presbyteries remained outside continuing the Associate synod, now known as the Associate Presbyterian church. It is listed in the U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, as Synod of the Associate Presbyterian church of North America.
- 320 Associate presbytery of Kentucky
Organized in 1798. United, in 1801, with the remnant continuing as the Associate presbytery of Pennsylvania to form the Associate synod of North America.
- 321 Associate presbytery of New York
Organized in 1778 as a presbytery under the Associate synod of Scotland. In 1782, united with the Associate presbytery of Pennsylvania and the Reformed presbytery of America to form the Associate Reformed synod of Philadelphia, known later as the Associate Reformed church in North America.
- 322 Associate presbytery of Pennsylvania
Organized in 1753, as a presbytery under the Associate synod of Scotland. In 1782, the majority united with the Reformed presbytery of America and the Associate synod of New York forming the Associate Reformed synod of Philadelphia. The minority in 1801, entered the union forming the Associate synod of North America.
- 323 Associate Reformed church in North America+
Formed originally in 1782, by the union of the Reformed presbytery of America and the Associate presbyteries of New York and Pennsylvania, as the Associate Reformed synod of Philadelphia. A little later, this became the Associate Reformed church in North America, and in 1804, consisted of a general synod and four subordinate synods, New York, Philadelphia, Synod of the West, and Synod of the Carolinas.

UNITED STATES

ASSOCIATE CHURCHES (PRESBYTERIAN)

323 Associate Reformed church in North America [Continued]

In 1822, the Associate Reformed church in North America merged with the Presbyterian church in the U.S.A. Some members of the synods of New York and of the West, however, refused to enter this union and continued as independent synods until 1855. In this year, these two synods united, erecting a new general synod, keeping the name Associate Reformed church in North America. In 1858, this body united with the Associate synod of North America to form the United Presbyterian church of North America.

324 Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, General synod of the

In 1821, the Synod of the Carolinas, which had been organized in 1803, as a subordinate synod under the Associate Reformed church in North America, withdrew from this body and organized independently in 1822, under the name: Associate Reformed synod of the South.

After the union which formed the United Presbyterian church in 1859, in which the Associate Reformed church in North America was merged, as there were no other Associate synods, the phrase "of the South" was frequently dropped from the name, and the word "Presbyterian" unofficially inserted, and later minutes are issued under the name: Associate Reformed Presbyterian synod.

In 1913, the name Associate Reformed Presbyterian church was adopted by the synod and in 1935, the synodical organization was changed to a general synod. Since that date it has been known as the General synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church.

Associate synod of North America

See Associate Presbyterian church of North America

325 Associated presbyteries

In 1780, some members of the Associate presbytery of New York and of the Presbyterian Synod of New York and Philadelphia withdrew from these bodies and organized an independent presbytery called the Associated presbytery of Morris county. In 1787, the "Trustees of the society in Morris county instituted for the promotion of learning and religion" was incorporated as a holding society for this presbytery.

In 1792, another group of like-minded people formed a similar independent presbytery, the Associated Westchester presbytery, and in 1793, a third Associated presbytery was organized called the Northern associated presbytery in the state of New York.

326 Reformed dissenting presbytery

A small body withdrawing from the Associate Reformed church

UNITED STATES

ASSOCIATE CHURCHES (PRESBYTERIAN)

- 326 Reformed dissenting presbytery [Continued]
in North America in 1801. This body united with the Associate synod of North America in 1851.

REFORMED CHURCHES

- 330 Christian Reformed church+
Formed in 1857, by members withdrawing from the Reformed church in America and organizing as the Holland Reformed church. In 1861, the name was changed to True Dutch Reformed church; in 1880, to Holland Christian Reformed church in America; in 1890, to Christian Reformed church in America; in 1904, to the Christian Reformed church.
- 331 Free Magyar Reformed church in America
A Hungarian Reformed church in America under the supervision of the Reformed church in Hungary, was organized in New York in 1904. In 1922, by agreement, a majority were placed under the jurisdiction of the Reformed church in the United States, while the minority refusing to accept this agreement organized the above body.
- 332 Hungarian Reformed church in America
Organized in America in 1904 under the general care of the Reformed church in Hungary. In 1924, a majority under the "Tiffin agreement", came under the jurisdiction of the Reformed church in the United States. A minority, refusing to accept this agreement, organized the Free Magyar Reformed church in America.
- 334 Reformed church in America+
Originally under the classis of Amsterdam of the Synod of North Holland of the Nederlandsche hervormde kerk. In 1747, a "coetus" of the "preachers and elders in the provinces of New York and New Jersey" was organized, meeting annually, while a rival "conferentie" existed from 1755 to 1767.
In 1771 a general body with 5 subordinate bodies or "classes" seeking independence from continental control, was constituted. The meetings of this body are continuous with the meetings of the General synod, although until 1794, they are called variously, viz: Meeting, General meeting of ministers and elders, Synod of the Reformed Dutch church; beginning with 1794, they are called General synod. Beside the stated general meetings of the General synod the church was provisionally organized as a "particular" synod with the 5 classes subordinate to it, and held "ordinary" meetings in addition to the General synod. In 1800, this "particular" synod was divided into 2 "particular" synods, New

UNITED STATES

REFORMED CHURCHES

- 334 Reformed church in America+ [Continued]
York and Albany, and the classes reconstituted under them.
Popularly known as the Dutch Reformed church, and, until 1840, used the names: Reformed Dutch church in the U.S.A. and Reformed Dutch church in North America. From 1840 to 1867, the official name was Reformed Protestant Dutch church in North America. In 1867, the name was changed to Reformed church in America.
- 335 Reformed church in the United States+
Organized in 1793, as a synod calling itself the Synod of the German Reformed church of the United States of North America.
In 1824, the Ohio classis split off and became an independent synod known as the Synod of Ohio and adjacent states, or, the Western synod, while the original synod was unofficially called the Eastern synod. The Free synod of Pennsylvania and another synod, Ohio, also split off but returned to the Eastern synod.
In 1863, a union was effected between the Eastern and Western synods and the General convention, as an overhead body, was organized. The two synods then became subordinate synods of the German Reformed church in the United States. After the union the Eastern synod continued to use the name Synod of the Reformed church in the United States until 1889, when it officially adopted the name: Eastern synod.
In 1869, the word "German" was officially dropped but the church is popularly known as the German Reformed church. In 1934, merged with the Evangelical synod of North America to form the Evangelical and Reformed church.
- 335a Reformed church in the United States, Eastern synod
For history see no. 335.
- 335b Reformed church in the United States, Western synod
Successor of the German Reformed "Synod of Ohio and adjacent states", called "Western synod"; from 1824 to 1863, an independent synod. All material is kept under the above heading. For history see no. 335.
- 336 True Reformed Dutch church in the United States of America
Withdrew from the Reformed church in America in 1822, organizing as an independent classis; became a synod in 1824. In 1890, united with Christian Reformed church. Not to be confused with the True Dutch Reformed church, which was the name from 1861-1880 of the denomination now known as the Christian Reformed church.

UNITED STATES

UNITED BRETHREN

341 United brethren in Christ+

Organized, 1800. In 1889, a new constitution was adopted by the majority resulting in two distinct bodies, each retaining the name: Church of the United brethren in Christ. The minority group is designated in this list by the addition of (Old constitution) to the name.

L.C. has used both entries: United brethren in Christ, and Church of the United brethren in Christ (New constitution). Name in the U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1916, 1926, 1936, is Church of the United brethren in Christ.

Headquarters: Dayton, O. United brethren publishing house.

342 United brethren in Christ (Old constitution)

Minority group refusing to subscribe to the new constitution of 1889, and retaining the old constitution of 1841. Name as given in the U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, is Church of the United brethren in Christ (Old constitution).

Headquarters: Huntington, Ind., United brethren building.

343 United Christian church

Organized in 1864, by the breaking away of a number of members from the United brethren in Christ.

ORIENTAL CHURCHES IN AMERICA

351 Oriental churches in America

There are a number of small groups in more or less connection with the Eastern churches which are often unstable and whose names change frequently.

Cf. New handbook of the churches, ed. by Ch. Stelzle, 1939, [Yearbook of the American churches, v. 10] p. 104-108.

352 Armenian apostolic church in America

Missionary diocese under the jurisdiction of the Armenian catholicos in Etchmiadzin, granted, in 1902, a special constitution with an archbishop. Listed in Yearbook of the American churches, 1941, and in the U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, under the name: Church of Armenia in America.

353 Assyrian Jacobite apostolic church

Congregations of the Syrian church which are directly under the Syrian Jacobite patriarch of Antioch. They report under the above name, but seem to have no organization as an American denomination.

UNITED STATES

ORIENTAL CHURCHES IN AMERICA

- 354 Holy Orthodox church in America [+Holy Eastern Orthodox catholic and apostolic church in North America]

An independent body of Americans of the Orthodox Eastern church organized in 1927, by Archbishop Aftimios to uphold the tradition and practice of the Orthodox church among the offspring of Orthodox immigrants. Under the supervision of the Russian patriarchate until March 16, 1936, when it was incorporated as an independent body in New York state. Primus, 1941, was George Winslow Plummer, New York city.

Name is variously given: in Yearbook of the American churches, 1935, called Holy Eastern Orthodox catholic and apostolic church in North America; in Yearbook of the American churches, 1937, 1943, Holy Orthodox church in America (Eastern catholic and apostolic); in U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1926, and 1936, Holy Orthodox church in America.

Not the same as American holy Orthodox apostolic Eastern church, instituted May 20, 1932, incorporated N.Y. state, Ap. 17, 1933, whose primate, 1945, is the Rev. Clement J.C. Sherwood, New York City. Cf. U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, v. 2, p. 557.

Not the same as Apostolic episcopal church (The Holy Eastern catholic and apostolic Orthodox church) Cf. U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, v. 2, p. 560.

- 355 Russian Orthodox church in North America [+Russian Orthodox Greek catholic church of North America]

First missionaries worked in Alaska. A bishop was appointed and Sitka made a see city of the Russian Orthodox church. This episcopal see was moved to San Francisco, later to New York, the see then being erected into a Metropolitan see with the pro-cathedral of St. Nicholas. At the division of the Orthodox church in Russia (1927), the Soviet party took possession of the cathedral and the patriarchal appointee was driven out. The dispossessed Metropolitan, Platon, was given the use of a Protestant Episcopal chapel in East Houston St., New York city. In 1933, this party proclaimed itself an independent organization under the above name. It considers itself an autonomous Russian American province of the Orthodox church, and is represented in the Synod of the Russian bishops abroad. Cf. U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, v. 2, p. 588.

- 356 Syrian Orthodox catholic mission in North America

Syrian immigration to America of church members formerly under the jurisdiction of the Orthodox patriarchates of Antioch and of Jerusalem were gathered into churches under a Russian bishop as the Syrian Orthodox Catholic mission in North America. First divided into five groups, two rival factions developed: 1. Under the Russian Archbishop Aftimios, in 1927, the Holy Orthodox church in

UNITED STATES - CANADA

ORIENTAL CHURCHES IN AMERICA

- 356 Syrian Orthodox catholic mission in North America [Continued]
America was formed as an autonomous body which drew many members;
2. In 1936, the Syrian Orthodox churches not following Archbishop Aftimios, were gathered into one organization, the Syrian Antiochian archdiocese of New York and all North America, under the patriarch of Antioch. This is called in the U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, The Syrian Antiochian Orthodox church.
- 357 Syrian Antiochian Orthodox church
For information see no. 356.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

Other minor denominations not included in the above list will be found arranged alphabetically at the end of the list, under the caption: Miscellaneous denominations (nos. 901-994).

CANADA

- 361 Church of England in Canada+
Autonomous church of the Anglican communion.
- 363 Bible Christian church (Canada)
A Methodist sect organized in 1830, uniting with other Methodist bodies, in 1883, to form the Methodist church.
- 364 Methodist church (Canada)+
Formed, in 1883, by the union of the Methodist church of Canada, the Bible Christian church, and the Primitive Methodist church. The Evangelical association (German-speaking Methodists) and the African Methodists remained outside. Merged in 1925, with the Presbyterian church in Canada and the Congregationalists, forming the United church of Canada.
- 365 Methodist church of Canada+
Formed in 1874, by the union of the Wesleyan Methodist church (Canada), the Wesleyan Methodist church of Eastern British America, and the Methodist new connexion (Canada). In 1883, became a part of the consolidation of branches of Methodists in Canada the several forming the Methodist church (Canada).
- 366 Methodist Episcopal church in Canada
Organized in 1828. Main body united with Wesleyans in 1833, forming the Wesleyan Methodist church (Canada). A few refused to enter the union and continued the old organization, but the courts did not recognize their claim to church property.

CANADA

- 367 Methodist new connexion (Canada)
Organized in 1837. In 1874, entered the union forming the Methodist church of Canada.
- 368 Primitive Methodist church (Canada)
Organized in 1829. In 1883, entered the union forming the Methodist church (Canada).
- 369 Wesleyan Methodist church (Canada)
Organized in 1833, by the union of the Methodist Episcopal church in Canada and the Wesleyan Methodists, who, until this date were under the English conference of Wesleyan Methodists. In 1874, entered the union forming the Methodist church of Canada.
- 371 Canada Presbyterian church
Organized in 1861, as a synod, by the union of the Synod of the Presbyterian church of Canada and the Synod of the United Presbyterian church in Canada. In 1870, the General assembly was organized. In 1875, joined with other Presbyterian churches in the merger which formed the Presbyterian church in Canada. Also called Synod of the Canada Presbyterian church.
- 372 Presbyterian church in Canada+
Formed in 1875, by the union of the Canada Presbyterian church with other separate Presbyterian synods. In 1925, merged with the Methodist church and the Congregationalists to form the United church of Canada.
- 373 Presbyterian church of Canada, Synod of the
Formed in 1831, by 19 Presbyterian ministers meeting in Kingston. In 1861, united with the United Presbyterian church in Canada under the name: Canada Presbyterian church.
- 374 United Presbyterian church in Canada, Synod of the
In 1861, this synod united with the Synod of the Presbyterian church of Canada under the name: Canada Presbyterian church.
- 375 United church of Canada+
Union, in 1925, of the Presbyterian church in Canada, the Methodist church, and the Congregationalists.

ENGLAND

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

381 Church of England+

The above heading is used for all periods of the established church. For author headings of autonomous churches in the colonies the name as given in the Official year-book of the Church of England is followed. If the official name does not exactly correspond to the region over which the church has jurisdiction a subject entry, Church of England in [country] is given. From 1808-1869, by the act uniting the two kingdoms, the official name was United church of England and Ireland. In 1871, the Church of Ireland, and in 1920, the Church in Wales became independent.

388 Church in Wales

By the Welsh church act passed by Parliament in 1914, which became effective in 1920, the six Welsh dioceses of the Church of England: Bangor, Llandaff, Monmouth, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Swansea and Brecon, were erected into a new province, independent of the province of Canterbury under which, to this date, they had been. The new province is officially known as: The church in Wales.

389 Free church of England

A small body of Evangelicals leaving the Church of England at the time of the Oxford movement. Nearly the same as the Reformed Episcopal church in England.

BAPTISTS

391 Baptists. England+

The Baptist movement in England influenced by the Anabaptist and Mennonite refugees in England, took two forms:

1. Followers of John Smyth who was excommunicated for his views opposing infant baptism, organized the first General Baptist church in London in 1611. The General Baptists, also called Regular Baptists, were anti-Calvinistic in doctrine.
2. The other group, Calvinistic Baptists, or Particular Baptists, organized a church in London in 1633.

The present administrative body for the Particular Baptists is the Baptist union of Great Britain and Ireland, organized in 1812.

In 1891, an offshoot of the original General Baptists, the New connexion of General Baptists, united with the Particular Baptists, their churches coming into the Baptist union of Great Britain and Ireland.

This term is used both in a general sense to cover all Baptists in England, and in a special sense to cover the works of the Particular Baptists or Baptists holding Calvinistic

ENGLAND

BAPTISTS

- 391 Baptists. England+ [Continued]
views in theology and independency in church government.
- 392 Baptist union of Great Britain and Ireland
Organized in 1812, as the administrative body for the Particular Baptists.
- 393 General Baptists+
The earliest Baptists, called General Baptists, were anti-Calvinistic in doctrine and emphasized connectional church government rather than independency, and as early as 1654, had a General assembly. They dwindled in the 18th century. The remnant of the General assembly on becoming a member of the Unitarian organization in 1892, incorporated as the General Baptist assembly.
- 394 General Baptist assembly (Unitarian)
Remnant of the General Baptist churches in England, incorporated in 1892, as a member of the Unitarian organization.
- 395 General Baptists, New connection of
English offshoot of the General Baptists opposing anti-trinitarian views, organized independently in 1770. United with the Particular Baptists in 1891, coming into the Baptist union of Great Britain and Ireland.

CALVINISTIC METHODISTS

- 397 Calvinistic Methodists
Date from the disagreement in doctrine between Wesley and Whitefield, Calvinistic Methodists following Whitefield.
Divided into three sects, only the last of which is now strong, viz: 1. Countess of Huntingdon's connexion; 2. Tabernacle connexion or Whitefield Methodists, congregational in polity, now extinct; 3. Calvinistic Methodists (Welsh)
- 398 Countess of Huntingdon's connexion
A Calvinistic Methodist sect in England dating from Whitefield who was Lady Huntingdon's chaplain and for whose followers she built chapels. Congregational in polity, and, now, member of the Congregational union. Cf. Congregational year-book, London, 1938.
- 399 Calvinistic Methodists (Welsh)
Organized in 1743, now affiliated with the Presbyterians. Name varies. Diary of the Calvinistic Methodists, 1934, gives: Eglwys Methodistiaid Calфинаidd Cymru; also called, Calvinistic

ENGLAND

CALVINISTIC METHODISTS

- 399 Calvinistic Methodists (Welsh) [Continued]
Methodist church of Wales, and Presbyterian church of Wales.

METHODISTS

- 403 Arminian Methodists
English Methodist group. United in 1857 with the Protestant Methodists, the Wesleyan Methodist association, Wesleyan reformers, and the Welsh independent Methodists, as the United Methodist free churches.
- 404 Bible Christian church [+Bible-Christian church]
Methodist English denomination founded about 1815. Also called: Bible Christians, Arminian Bible Christians, Bible Christian connexion, and Bryanites. Merged into the United Methodist church in 1907.
- 406 Methodist church (England)+
Formed in 1932, by the union of the Wesleyan Methodist church, the Primitive Methodist church and the United Methodist church.
- 407 Methodist missionary society+
Upon the union, in 1932, of the Wesleyan Methodist church, the Primitive Methodist church and the United Methodist church, the missionary societies of the three denominations were merged into a single society, the Methodist missionary society.
- 408 Methodist new connexion church
English denomination founded 1797, by Alexander Kelham. Merged into the United Methodist church in 1907.
- 409 Primitive Methodist church (England)
Arose from a division among the English Wesleyans over the introduction of camp meeting methods by the American, Lorenzo Dow. This gave rise to the expulsion of a group of "camp meeting Methodists" from the regular Wesleyans in 1808, and the organization of a new independent body in 1810. The name Primitive Methodist was first adopted in 1812. Called Primitive Methodist connexion until 1902, later officially designated as "church". In 1932 merged with the United Methodist church and the Wesleyan Methodist church to form the Methodist church (England).
- 411 Protestant Methodists
Organized in 1828, into a separate body, at first assuming

ENGLAND

METHODISTS

- 411 Protestant Methodists [Continued]
the name: Non-conformist Methodists. With the expulsion of the Warren group in 1834 from the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, the Wesleyan Methodist association was organized, absorbing most of the Protestant Methodists. This association, in 1857, with the remaining Protestant Methodists was merged in the United Methodist free churches.
- 414 United Methodist church
English denomination formed in 1907, by the union of the Methodist new connexion church, the Bible Christian church, and the United Methodist free churches. In 1932, merged with the Primitive Methodist church and Wesleyan Methodist church to form the Methodist church (England).
- 415 United Methodist free churches
Formed in 1857, by a union of English Methodist bodies, viz: the Protestant Methodists, the Wesleyan Methodist association, the Wesleyan reformers, Arminian Methodists, and Welsh independent Methodists. Called also, United free churches. In 1907, joined the Methodist new connexion church and the Bible Christian church under the new name: United Methodist church.
- 416 Welsh independent Methodists
United in 1857, with the Protestant Methodists, the Wesleyan Methodist association, Wesleyan reformers, and Arminian Methodists, to form the United Methodist free churches.
- 417 Wesleyan Methodist association
Arose in the controversy in 1834, over the determination of the Wesleyan conference to establish a theological seminary, which resulted in the expulsion of Dr. Warren, who with his followers formed a new group absorbing most of the Protestant Methodists. United in 1857, with the Wesleyan reformers, Arminian Methodists and Welsh independent Methodists, to form the United Methodist free churches.
- 418 Wesleyan Methodist church+
The earliest Wesleyan conferences were called by John Wesley beginning with 1744. The Wesleyan Methodist conference was constituted as an incorporated body in 1784, and the church became known as the Wesleyan Methodist connexion and later Wesleyan Methodist church. In 1932, united with the Primitive Methodist church and the United Methodist church to form the Methodist church (England).

ENGLAND

METHODISTS

419 Wesleyan reformers

Origin due to the controversy over church polity in the Wesleyan Methodist connexion. An anonymous publication, "The fly sheet" resulted, in 1849, in the expulsion of six members from the conference. A large body of sympathizers withdrew in protest. A majority of these, in 1857, joined the union forming the United Methodist free churches, but a minority continued as a denomination known as the Wesleyan reform union or Wesleyan reformers.

PRESBYTERIAN

424 Presbyterian synod in England

The London Presbyterians formed in the 18th century the "Scots Presbytery of London" which, in 1836, took the name: The London presbytery in communion with the Church of Scotland. In 1839, it became the Presbyterian synod in England.

In 1843, at the disruption of the Church of Scotland a minority in sympathy with the Church of Scotland split off, forming the Scottish presbytery in London in connection with the Church of Scotland, while the majority in sympathy with the new Free church of Scotland kept the original name.

In 1849, the synod declared itself independent of Scottish connection, reorganized and adopted the name: Presbyterian church in England.

All material to 1849, is entered under Presbyterian synod in England.

425 Presbyterian church of England+

The Presbyterian synod in England under the Church of Scotland until 1843, declared itself independent in 1849, and organized under the name: Presbyterian church in England.

In 1876 a union was formed with the English congregations under the United Presbyterian church (Scotland) and the re-organized church adopted the name: Presbyterian church of England. All material after 1843 is entered under this heading.

426 Synod of the Church of Scotland in England

At the division, in 1843, of the Presbyterian synod in England, the party in sympathy with the Church of Scotland continued the relationship to that body under the new name: Scottish presbytery in London in connection with the Church of Scotland. This name was changed in 1850, to Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

427 United Presbyterian church (English synod)

English congregations affiliated with the Scottish United

ENGLAND

PRESBYTERIANS

- 427 United Presbyterian church (English synod) [Continued]
Presbyterian church (est. 1847), formed an English synod. In 1876 this synod united with the Presbyterian church in England to form the Presbyterian church of England.

UNITARIANS

- 432 British and foreign Unitarian association
Organized in 1825, as a general administration society for British Unitarians.
In 1928, merged with the National conference of Unitarians, liberal Christian and other non-subscribing or kindred congregations, to form the General assembly of Unitarian and free Christian churches.
- 434 General assembly of Unitarian and free Christian churches
Formed, 1928, by the union of the British and foreign Unitarian association and the National conference of Unitarians, liberal Christian and other non-subscribing or kindred congregations.
- 435 Methodist Unitarian association
Organized by Joseph Cooke (1775-1811), an expelled Wesleyan minister of Lancaster county. It existed until about the middle of the 19th century.
- 436 Midland Christian union
Full name: Midland Christian union of Presbyterian, Unitarian, and other non-subscribing churches.
A Unitarian association.

OTHER ENGLISH CHURCHES

- 441 Churches of Christ in Great Britain and Ireland
Annual conferences, under the name, Conference of the Churches of Christ (in Great Britain and Ireland) cooperating for evangelistic purposes, were organized about 1845, by a group of churches disavowing all denominational affiliation. From their Year-book, 1939.
- 442 Congregationalists. England
Denomination dates from the church at Norwich formed by Robert Browne in 1580, who declared that the true church is a company of believers recognizing no ecclesiastical authority but Christ. In 1831, their overhead administrative body, the Congregational union of England and Wales, was formed.

ENGLAND

OTHER ENGLISH CHURCHES

- 443 Friends, Society of. England
Originated in England in the 17th century under the leadership of George Fox who preached the privilege of direct access to God without the intermediary of priest or rite. Congregational in polity. Their administrative organization is the London yearly meeting.
- 443a Friends, Society of. England. London yearly meeting
[+Friends, Society of. London yearly meeting]
The organization of English Friends dating from 1668.
- 445 Inghamites
English sect led by Benjamin Ingham (1712-1772) who was one of the early Methodists, and who later joined the Moravians. He withdrew from the Moravians in 1753, founding an independent sect. In 1760, Ingham adopted views of the Sandemanians which disrupted the sect, most of the societies joining the Methodists.
- 448 Muggletonians
A sect arising in England about 1651, led by John Reeve and Ludovic Muggleton. These men claimed that they had been appointed by an audible voice from God as the last and greatest prophets of Jesus Christ. The Muggletonians subsisted in good numbers until the first quarter of the 18th century and are now extinct.
- 450 Plymouth brethren+
Sect originating in England and Ireland in which John Darby was prominent. First English gathering was held at Plymouth in 1831. They were Trinitarians and premillenarians, but acknowledged no creeds. Also called Darbyites. The movement spread to other countries.
- 451 Positivists (Church of humanity)
Under the leadership of Richard Congreve, a disciple of Comte (d. 1822) various English groups for worship were organized, known variously as Positivist school, Church of humanity (Positivist school), and Church of humanity. Annual conferences were held and activities centered about Congreve's church in Chapel street, London.
The London Positivist committee was formed by another group organized by Beesly, Bridges and Harrison about 1881, by followers of Lafitte, Comte's successor, not recognized by Congreve. In 1886, the name was changed to English Positivist committee and apparently changed back later. Loosely called also, London Positivist society. The center of activities was Newton Hall, London.

ENGLAND - SCOTLAND

OTHER ENGLISH CHURCHES

451 Positivists (Church of humanity) [Continued]

The two groups united in 1916, the united body bearing the double name Church of humanity, London Positivist society, while the London Positivist committee became the executive organ of the united body which in 1927 was in straits for funds.

453 Theistic church, London

Movement started in London by Charles Voysey. This group worshipped in Swallow street from 1885-1912. At his death in 1912, the congregation separated into two groups, one still calling itself Theistic church, the other adopting the name Free religious movement.

454 Free religious movement

One of the two groups of the Theistic church under Charles Voysey worshipping in Swallow street, London, into which the congregation broke at his death in 1912. The other group continued as the Theistic church.

SCOTLAND

PRESBYTERIANS (SCOTTISH)

An elaborate chart by Robert Adams, Assistant city librarian, Glasgow, entitled "The Scottish church" gives a helpful guide to the many divisions of the Presbyterians in Scotland.

Associate church (Scotland)

See Associate synod (Scotland); also Secession church (Scotland).

461 Associate synod (Scotland)

The Associate presbytery, formed, 1733, by a secession from the church of Scotland led by Ebenezer Erskine, was erected into a synod in 1744, sometimes called the Associate church. In 1747, it divided into "Burghers" keeping the name Associate synod, and "Anti-Burghers" forming the General associate synod. In 1799, the Associate synod ["Burghers"] again divided into "New lights" continuing the Associate synod, and "Old lights" continuing as the Associate presbytery. In 1820, the Associate synod united with a part of the General associate synod ["New light" Anti-Burghers] to become the United associate synod of the secession church.

In 1805, the Associate presbytery "Old lights" splitting from the Associate synod in 1799, also assumed the name Associate

SCOTLAND

PRESBYTERIANS (SCOTTISH)

461 Associate synod (Scotland) [Continued]

synod, although it was generally known as the Original Burgher synod. In 1839, a part of this synod united with the Church of Scotland, and the remainder, in 1842, united with the Associate synod of original seceders to form the United original associate synod of the secession church.

Material on the two separate organizations calling themselves Associate synod may be distinguished by adding dates thus: Associate synod (Scotland) 1733-1820, for the synod first formed; Associate synod (Scotland) 1799-1842, for the "New light" split, called the Original Burgher synod.

462 Associate synod of original seceders

Formed in 1827, by the union of the Constitutional associate presbytery with the remnant of the General associate synod ["New light" Anti-Burghers] who in 1820 refused to enter the union forming the United associate synod of the secession church. In 1842, united with the Associate synod [1799-1842, "Old light" Burghers] to form the United original associate synod of the secession church.

462a Constitutional associate presbytery

Name assumed by the Anti-Burgher "Old lights", one of the two sects into which the General associate synod [Anti-Burghers] was divided in 1806. In 1827, it united with the remnant of the General associate synod ["New light" Anti-Burghers] refusing to join the union in 1820 which formed the United associate synod of the secession church to form the Associate synod of original seceders.

463 Church of Scotland+

The established church until 1929, when the disendowment act was passed making it independent of state support.

464 Free church of Scotland+

Organized in 1843, by clergymen withdrawing from the General assembly of the Church of Scotland and constituting themselves the Free church of Scotland. Dr. Thomas Chalmers was their first moderator. This disruption, so-called, resulted from the dispute between church and state regarding lay patronage. In 1900, a majority united with the United Presbyterian church (Scotland), forming the United free church of Scotland; a minority not entering this union, retaining the name, are popularly called the "Wee free."

465 General associate synod (Scotland)

In 1747 the Associate synod of Scotland broke up into two groups, the "Burghers" and the "Anti-Burghers"; the "Burghers" continued as the Associate synod, and the "Anti-Burghers", in 1788,

SCOTLAND

PRESBYTERIANS (SCOTTISH)

- 465 General Associate synod (Scotland) [Continued]
took the name General associate synod.

In 1806, the General associate synod divided into "New lights", continuing the name General associate synod, and "Old lights", organizing as the Constitutional associate presbytery.

In 1820, a part of the General associate synod ["New light" Anti-Burghers] united with the Associate synod. [1733-1820, "New light" Burghers] forming the United associate synod of the secession church. The other part continued until 1827, when it united with the Constitutional associate presbytery to form the Associate synod of original seceders.

- 467 Reformed Presbyterian church (Scotland)

Direct descendant of the Covenanters who refused to take oaths of civil allegiance in the Revolution settlement of 1690. Practically wiped out by persecution they existed only in small groups known as "Cameronians", or "The societies" or "United societies." The first presbytery was organized in 1743 and had direct oversight of the Reformed presbytery of America. A synod was organized in 1810. In 1863, the majority party voted to allow members to exercise the franchise, while the minority adhered to the original position and formed a separate synod which is now the Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland. In 1876, the majority party united with the Free church of Scotland.

Before 1876, the church used the name Reformed Presbyterian church, and earlier was known as the Reformed presbytery, or the Reformed synod. It is popularly known as the Covenanter church.

All entries for material before 1876, are under Reformed Presbyterian church (Scotland). For the minority church after 1876, see Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland.

- 468 Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland

Formed in 1863, by a division of the Reformed Presbyterian church (Scotland). This, the minority synod at the division, adheres to the principle of political dissent and continues the church name.

- 469 Relief church (Scotland)

Formed in 1761, by secession from the Church of Scotland by Gillespie, Boston and Collier. In 1847, united with the United associate synod of the secession church to form the United Presbyterian church (Scotland).

- 470 Secession church (Scotland)

General term applied to the groups originating in the secession from the Church of Scotland led by Ebenezer Erskine in 1732 forming the Associate synod, and to the numerous divisions of that branch which carry the term "associate" in their name. The general

SCOTLAND

PRESBYTERIANS (SCOTTISH)

- 470 Secession church (Scotland) [Continued]
name, Original secession church, has been applied to three groups of the Secession church, viz: 1. The Associate synod of original seceders, formed, 1827; 2. The United original associate synod of the secession church, formed, 1842; 3. Associate presbytery of original seceders, formed, 1842.
- 471 United associate synod of the secession church
Formed in 1820, by the union of the Associate synod [1733-1820, "New light" Burghers] and part of the General associate synod ["New light" Anti-Burghers]. In 1847, it united with the Relief church to form the United Presbyterian church (Scotland).
- 472 United free church of Scotland+
Formed in 1900, by a union of the majority party of the Free church of Scotland, and the United Presbyterian church. In 1929, the majority of this church united with the Church of Scotland, the remainder continuing as the United free church of Scotland.
- 473 United original associate synod of the secession church
Formed in 1842, by the union of the Associate synod of original seceders, and the remnant of the Associate synod [1799-1842, "Old light" Burghers] not entering the union with the Church of Scotland in 1839.
Also known as the United associate synod of the secession church (not to be confused with the other church of that name formed by the union in 1820 of "New light" Burghers and "New light" Anti-Burghers, in existence, 1820-1847).
- 474 United Presbyterian church (Scotland)
Formed in 1847, by the union of the United associate synod of the secession church and the Relief church (Scotland). In 1900, united with the Free church of Scotland to form the United free church of Scotland.

OTHER SCOTTISH

- 477 Bereans
Small sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland founded in 1773, by John Barclay, who was excluded from the parish of Fettercairn. They hold the Calvinist creed with a few differences. Also called Hearers of the apostles.
- 478 Episcopal church in Scotland+
The church represents the unbroken episcopal tradition of the Reformation in Scotland, but in its present form dates from the Revolution settlement in 1689.

SCOTLAND - IRELAND

OTHER SCOTTISH

479 Evangelical union of Scotland

A religious body formed in 1843, at Kilmarnock, Scotland, led by the Rev. James Morison and others who were ejected from the United secession church. They were joined by a number of independent ministers. In 1896, joined the Congregational union of Scotland.

480 Congregational union of Scotland
Organized, 1812

IRELAND

484 Church of Ireland+

Part of the established Church of England from the Reformation until the year 1871, when the union was dissolved. From 1808 to 1869, by the act uniting the two kingdoms, the official name was United church of England and Ireland. Church of Ireland is used for all periods from the Reformation.

487 Associate synod of Ireland

The various branches of the Secession church of Scotland spread to Ireland, forming a synod. The majority of the congregations united in 1840 with the Synod of Ulster forming the General assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland. The few congregations remaining outside continued the Associate synod of Ireland; also known as the Presbyterian synod of Ireland distinguished by the name Seceder.

488 Presbyterian church in Ireland

Dates from the Scottish emigration to Ulster in the 17th century. In 1840 the Synod of Ulster united with the majority of the Associate synod of Ireland forming the General assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland.

489 Reformed Presbyterian church (Ireland)

Irish covenanting church. First presbytery organized in 1792, synod organized in 1811.

492 Primitive Wesleyan Methodists of Ireland

Seceded in 1816 from the Wesleyan Methodists, mainly over the administration of the Lord's supper. Reunited with the Wesleyans in 1878.

493 Wesleyan Methodist church in Ireland

Methodism was introduced into Ireland in 1747, and circuits and an Irish conference were established. In 1816, the Primitive Methodists seceded, reuniting with the main body in 1878.

IRELAND - GERMANY

496 Unitarians. Ireland

There are three organizations: 1. Presbyterian and other free Christians, organized in 1835; 2. Non-subscribing Presbyterian church in Ireland, organized in 1910; 3. Presbytery of Antrim, separated from the subscribers to the Westminster catechism in 1726.

GERMANY

501 Deutsche evangelische Kirche+

The "German church" created by Hitler in 1933, over which a "Reich" bishop was set. Called also Die deutsche Kirche. An illegal opposition group was organized in May 1934, known as Der bekennnisse Synod, or, in English, Confessional synod.

501a Deutscher evangelischer Kirchenbund

In 1922, the separate state churches were united in a federation or free union which was a representative body for deliberative and administrative purposes with no authority over the constituent churches. This union was dissolved by Hitler in 1933, and the Deutsche evangelische Kirche created in its stead.

502 Deutscher Protestantenverein

Established in 1863, to promote a Protestant revival, having as its final aim the union of all national churches in Germany.

UNITED STATE CHURCHES IN GERMANY

503 Evangelische Kirche der altpreuussischen Union+

The history of Prussia is continuous with the margraviate and electorate of Brandenburg. Called kingdom of Prussia since 1701.

The Prussian Landeskirche was organized in 1817 as a "United church", embracing the nine provinces, East Prussia, West Prussia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Posen, Rhine province, Saxony, Silesia, and Westphalia. The new provinces added later to Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover and Hesse-Nassau, keep their own Landeskirchen.

Under the law of 1922, taking effect in 1924, the Landeskirche was reorganized. All that was left of West Prussia and Posen were combined as the province of Grenzmark, Posen-Westpreussen, and the new name Evangelische Kirche der altpreuussischen Union was adopted.

503d Evangelische Kirche der altpreuussischen Union. Kirchenprovinz Mark Brandenburg+

504 Evangelische Landeskirche Frankfurt am Main

Formerly one of the three separate consistories in the Prussian province Hesse-Nassau, continued as a separate church.

GERMANY

UNITED STATE CHURCHES IN GERMANY

510 Evangelische Landeskirche in Anhalt

Established as a United church in 1874. Before 1874, use in heading the various political divisions, into which Anhalt was divided, e.g., Evangelische Landeskirche in Anhalt-Dessau.

512 Evangelische Landeskirche in Baden

This heading is used for all periods of the Church in the grand duchy and state. Name in Kirchliches Jahrbuch, 1932, is Vereinigte evangelisch-protestantische Landeskirche Badens.

513 Evangelische Landeskirche in Bayern

Bavaria, formerly a duchy, an electorate and a kingdom is now a German state. The Upper Palatinate (rechts des Rheins) was annexed in 1623, the Lower or Rhine Palatinate, (links des Rheins), in 1777; and during the next years much of the territory was divided between France and other German states. In 1814-15, a part of the French territory which now constitutes the Rhine Palatinate was ceded to Bavaria.

The Lutheran churches in Upper Bavaria were organized in 1809. In 1818, under the new constitution, a single "Protestantische Kirche", the Evangelische Landeskirche in Bayern, was created, consisting of three consistories and a synod, viz: for Upper Bavaria, the two Lutheran consistories of Ansbach and Bayreuth, and a Reformed synod, Die Reformierte Synode des Königreichs Bayern; for the Rhein Palatinate, the consistory of Spire.

In the reorganization of 1920, the two consistories, Ansbach and Bayreuth, were united as the Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Bayern rechts des Rheins; the consistory of Spire takes the name, Unierte protestantische Kirche der Pfalz, or Pfälzische Landeskirche; while the Reformed synod becomes Die evangelisch-reformierte Kirche in Bayern, responsible to the Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche as to finance, otherwise, autonomous.

Evangelische Landeskirche in Bayern is used for all works limited to Bavaria before 1818, for the "Protestantische Kirche" (1819-1920), for all works issued by the Oberconsistorium and for all publications dealing with the 3 consistories and the Reformed synod as a unit.

516 Evangelische Landeskirche in Brandenburg+

Brandenburg, a former margraviate and electorate, became the kingdom of Prussia in 1701. In the organization of the Prussian churches in 1817, Brandenburg became a church province of the Prussian Landeskirche.

Evangelische Landeskirche in der Pfalz See Pfälzische Landeskirche [Apx. 566]

At present a United church but predominately Calvinistic.

GERMANY

UNITED STATE CHURCHES IN GERMANY

517 Evangelische Landeskirche in Hanau

Hanau, a former countship. Its history is mixed with the two Hesses. In 1785, united to Hesse-Cassel, in 1803, restored to an independent principality, but reverted to Hesse-Cassel in 1815.

518 Evangelische Landeskirche in Hessen

After 1567, the landgraviate Hesse was divided into Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel (later, the electorate). Hesse-Darmstadt was made a grand duchy in 1806, and known as Hesse after 1866, forms the present state of Hesse, to which in the redistribution of German provinces in 1934, the province of Hesse-Nassau, Waldeck and other territory were added.

Evangelische Landeskirche in Hessen is used for the church in Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt and the present state called Hesse.

Note: the church in Hesse-Cassel united to Hesse-Nassau in 1866, was reorganized as the Konsistorialbezirk Kassel, but continued to be called the Hessische Landeskirche. This church is continued as the Evangelische Landeskirche in Hessen-Kassel under which it should be entered.

519 Evangelische Landeskirche in Hessen-Kassel

Hesse-Cassel is one of the two parts into which the landgraviate Hesse, was divided in 1567. It was later given the electorate and called Kur-Hesse. In 1866, it was annexed to Prussia and combined with Nassau to form the Prussian province, Hesse-Nassau. The church in the former territory of Hesse-Cassel after its organization as Konsistorialbezirk Kassel, following the union of 1866, continued as a separate church called the Hessische Landeskirche. It is now reorganized as the Evangelische Landeskirche in Hessen-Kassel. This heading is used for the period 1567-1866, and for the "Hessische" Landeskirche within the province of Hesse-Nassau.

520 Evangelische Landeskirche in Hessen-Nassau.

Hessen-Nassau, a province of Prussia, was formed by the union of the two duchies, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau, in 1866. The province has three distinct churches, organized before the war of 1914-1918, as consistories, and continued after the reorganization as separate churches.

Enter these churches under their own names, viz.: The Konsistorialbezirk Kassel, called the "Hessische Landeskirche" under Evangelische Landeskirche in Hessen-Kassel; the Konsistorialbezirk Wiesbaden, under Evangelische Landeskirche in Nassau, and the Konsistorialbezirk zu Frankfurt am Main, under Evangelische Landeskirche Frankfurt am Main.

521 Evangelische Landeskirche in Nassau

The house of Nassau, a former duchy, was broken up into various

GERMANY

UNITED STATE CHURCHES IN GERMANY

- 521 Evangelische Landeskirche in Nassau [Continued]
hereditary lines ruling over Nassau-Saarbrücken, Nassau-Idstein, etc. In 1816, the various lands were united under one ruler and in 1866, absorbed by Prussia and combined with Hesse in the province, Hesse-Nassau. Within the province of Hesse-Nassau, the church continued as the independent Consistory of Wiesbaden, but later, assumed the name: Evangelische Landeskirche in Nassau. This form of name is used for the continuous state church in Nassau, adding to it the proper line, for the separate political divisions before 1816, e.g., Evangelische Landeskirche in Nassau-Saarbrücken.

Evangelische Landeskirche in Preussen See Evangelische Kirche der altpreussischen Union [Apx. 503].

- 527 Evangelische Landeskirche in Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach
In 1920 the grand duchy of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach became part of the Thuringian states and the church was merged in the Thüringer evangelische Kirche.
- 529 Evangelische Landeskirche von Waldeck und Pyrmont
Following the annexation to Prussia of the former countship of Waldeck and the principality of Pyrmont, the churches, in 1921, were united under one government.

LUTHERAN STATE CHURCHES

- 531 Evangelisch-lutherische Kirche im hamburgischen Staate+
Hamburg as a free city, is an independent political unit; hence, the church is a state church.
- 532 Evangelisch-lutherische Kirche in Ansbach (Principality)+
The principality of Ansbach, in 1810, was incorporated in Bavaria, and the church became one of the consistories of the Evangelische Landeskirche in Bayern.
- 533 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Bayern rechts des Rheins+
In 1920, the two Lutheran consistories of the Evangelische Landeskirche in Bayern, Ansbach and Bayreuth, were united as the Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Bayern rechts des Rheins, the territory of each respective consistory reorganized as a Kirchenkreis.
- 535 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Braunschweig
Lutheran state church since 1568.

Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Hannover See Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche von Hannover.

GERMANY

LUTHERAN STATE CHURCHES

- 537 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Mecklenburg
 In 1701, Mecklenburg was divided into two grand duchies, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. In 1934, made a single state.
- 538 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Mecklenburg-Schwerin
 Used for the church from 1701-1933.
- 539 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Mecklenburg-Strelitz
 Used for the church from 1701-1933.
- 542 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Reuss
 The principality of Reuss was in 1564, divided into three principalities: 1. Reuss (Ältere Linie) or Reuss-Greiz; 2. Reuss (Jüngere Linie) embracing Reuss-Gera-Schleiz-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf; 3. Reuss (Mittlere Linie) dying out in 1616. In 1918, the two lines united in a single state which soon afterwards was absorbed in the new Thuringian state. The church of the "Jüngere Linie" is still independent.
 Name used for the independent Lutheran church in Thuringia and for all periods of the Ältere Linie from 1564.
- 544 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Reuss (Jüngere Linie)
 May be used for the church in the division of the principality known as Reuss-Gera-Schleiz-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, 1564-1918. In 1918, it was absorbed by the Thuringian church.
- 545 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Sachsen
 The 9th century duchy of Saxony divided in the 12th century into Saxe-Lauenburg (Lower Saxony) and Saxe-Wittenberg (Upper Saxony) which later became the electorate of Saxony in 1356.
 In 1485, Upper Saxony divided into two lines, the Ernestine taking Thuringia and the electoral duchy of Saxony; the Albertine, the duchy of Meissen and other territory. Albert recovered the electorate in 1541. In 1806, this electorate became the kingdom of Saxony. In 1815, the northern half became a Prussian province, while the remnant of the kingdom became a free state in 1920. The Ernestine line broke up into the separate small Thuringian states, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Eisenach, etc.
 Luther's first church organization was in Upper Saxony, 1529, being the date of the first official Lutheran visitation in Saxony.
 This heading is used for all general material on the Lutheran organization in the electorate, kingdom and state of Saxony. If material is extensive, dates may be added to the church heading, as follows:
 (Ernestine line, 1485-1541)
 (Albertine line, 1485-1806)
 (Kingdom, 1806-1920)
 (Free state, 1920-

GERMANY

LUTHERAN STATE CHURCHES

- 545 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Sachsen [Continued]
 For the Ernestine line after 1541, use headings corresponding to the political divisions, e.g., Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Sachsen-Altenburg, [Sachsen-Gotha, etc.]
- 549 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Schaumburg-Lippe
 Used for the state church in the portion of Lippe inherited by the youngest son of Simon VI, which in 1640 was united with the countship, Schaumburg, to form Schaumburg-Lippe; sometimes called Lippe-Bückeburg.
- 552 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt
 In 1920, merged into the new Thuringian church.
- 553 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen
 In 1920, merged into the new Thuringian church.
- 555 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche in Württemberg+
 State church in the duchy, kingdom and republic of Württemberg, dating from the establishment of Lutheranism by Duke Ulrich and his son, Duke Christoph, ca. 1550-1558.
- 557 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche Schleswig-Holsteins
 Schleswig-Holstein has been a Prussian province since 1866. It has its own Landeskirche.
- 558 Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche von Hannover
 Hanover (English way of spelling), an electorate, later a kingdom, was annexed to Prussia in 1866. Its two state churches, Lutheran and Reformed, have continued as independent churches.
- 559 Thüringer evangelische Kirche

 Upon the political union of the several Thuringian states in 1920, the churches of these states, with the exception of Reuss (Altere Linie), were united as the Thüringer evangelische Kirche. They are Lutheran, but the confession is not imposed as each group may retain its original creed.

REFORMED STATE CHURCHES

- 561 Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche in Bayern
 Organized, 1818, as a synod under the Evangelische Landeskirche in Bayern. In 1920, reorganized as the Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche in Bayern. It is responsible to the Evangelisch-lutherische Landeskirche as to finance, but otherwise, autonomous.

GERMANY

REFORMED STATE CHURCHES

- 563 Evangelisch-reformierte Landeskirche der Provinz Hannover
 Organized in 1882. One of the two state churches of the
 Prussian province of Hanover.

- 564 Evangelisch-reformierte Landeskirche in Lippe
 In 1613, Lippe was divided among the 3 sons of Simon VI into
 Lippe-Biesterfeld, Lippe-Weisenfeld (extinct in 1709), and Schaum-
 burg-Lippe. The inheritance of the oldest son, Lippe-Biesterfeld,
 continues the original Lippe line. Lippe-Biesterfeld became a
 principality in 1720, and after 1905, is known as Lippe. Capitol
 is Detmold and it is sometimes called Lippe-Detmold. Constitution
 was set aside by Hitler in 1935.
 The Reformed religion was introduced by Simon VI in 1571-1584.
 The above heading is used for all periods of the Reformed church
 in Lippe and Lippe-Biesterfeld.

- 566 Pfälzische Landeskirche
 The Augsburg confession was accepted by Frederick III, the
 Pious, who later, 1563, introduced the Heidelberg confession, sup-
 pressing Lutherans in the Rhine Palatinate, but failing in the
 Upper Palatinate. In 1623, the Upper Palatinate (rechts des
 Rheins) was annexed to Bavaria and the electoral crown transferred
 to it, a new electorate later being created for the Lower or Rhine
 Palatinate (links des Rheins). The Lower or Rhine Palatinate,
 annexed to Bavaria in 1777, after many political changes, was di-
 vided in 1814-15, a small portion going to Hesse-Darmstadt, Prus-
 sia acquiring the territory comprising its Rhine province, while
 what was left, the Rhine Palatinate, was ceded to Bavaria. Under
 Bavaria from 1818-1920 its church in the Lower Palatinate was
 organized as the Consistory of Spires, one of the four bodies under
 the Evangelische Landeskirche in Bayern (the Protestantische
 Kirche). In the reorganization of 1920, it was made one of the
 autonomous churches of the Bavarian state. Although the Palati-
 nate has been a center of Calvinism, its rulers have been Lutherans,
 Reformed and Catholic. The present church is "United." It is
 variously listed since 1920, under the following names: Unierte
 evangelische Kirche der Pfalz; Unierte protantische Kirche der
 Pfalz; Vereinigte evangelische protestantische Kirche der Pfalz;
 Pfälzische Landeskirche.

 This heading is used for all general protestant material on
 the church in the Palatinate, and for all material on the Rhine or
 Lower Palatinate until 1818

- 566a Pfälzische Landeskirche (1818-1920, Konsistorium Speyer)
 This heading is used for the consistory of Spires under the
 Evangelische Landeskirche in Bayern (the Protestantische Kirche)
 for the period, 1818-1920.

GERMANY

REFORMED STATE CHURCHES

566b Pfälzische Landeskirche (1920-)

This heading is used for the reorganization of the consistory of Spires, as an independent church.

FREE CHURCHES

The names below are given as found in Kirchliches Jahrbuch, 1932. The forms of names as given elsewhere, vary. Variations are not noted in this list.

571 Lutheran

Names of the 7 churches in the Vereinigung evangelisch-lutherischer Freikirchen in Deutschland are:

1. Evangelisch-lutherische Kirche in Preussen (Alt-Lutheraner)
2. Selbständige evangelisch-lutherische Kirche in Hessen
3. Hannoversche evangelisch-lutherische Freikirche
4. Evangelisch-lutherische Kirche in Baden
5. Evangelisch-lutherische Hermannsburg-Hamburger Freikirche
6. Renitente Kirche ungeänderter Augsburger Konfession in Hessen
7. Freie evangelisch-lutherische Bekenntniskirche zu St. Anschar, Hamburg

Church not joining the Vereinigung above, is: Evangelisch-lutherische Freikirche ungeänderter augsbürger Konfession in Sachsen und andern Staaten

575 Reformed

Altreformierte Kirche in der Provinz Hannover

In 1923, placed itself under the Gereformeerde kerken in Nederland

577 Among other independent churches are:

Mennonites in Germany

Organized as Vereinigung der Mennoniten-Gemeinden im Deutschen Reich

Moravian church. German province

Called Evangelische Brüder-Unität in Deutschland [cf. Kirchliches Jahrbuch, 1922]

Methodist Episcopal church in Germany

Called Bischöfliche Methodistenkirche. Consists of five conferences under the regional bishop at Zürich. The conferences are members of the General conference of the Methodist church (United States).

SWITZERLAND

- 597 **Église évangélique libre de Genève**
Arose from the expulsion in 1810, and later, of pietist preachers with Calvinistic Methodist tendencies from the cantonal state church. Led by César Malan and others, they continued to preach and organize congregations, resulting, in 1848, in the formation of an independent free church. The early groups were called in derision, Momiers.
- 598 **Église évangélique libre du canton de Vaud**
An independent Reformed church started by a group of ministers suspended by the state church in 1845.
- 599 **Église évangélique neuchâteloise indépendante de l'état.**
- 602 **Église nationale de Genève**
Cantonal state church founded by Calvin. Its official name is: Église nationale protestante de Genève, often written Église nationale de Genève or Église protestante nationale de Genève.
- 603 **Église nationale de Neuchâtel**
Cantonal state church.
- 604 **Église nationale de Vaud**
Cantonal state church.
- 605 **Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche des Kantons Aargau**
Cantonal state church, German speaking.
- 606 **Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche des Kantons Basel**
Established church of the city and canton, German speaking.
The canton was divided in 1833 into Kanton Basel-Stadt and Kanton Basel-Land.
- 607 **Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche des Kantons Bern+**
The established church of the city and canton. Service books are issued in both French and German.
- 609 **Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche des Kantons Graubünden**
Cantonal church of Grisons, German speaking.
- 613 **Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche des Kantons Zürich**
Established church of the city and canton dating back to Zwingli, German speaking.
- 615 **Evangelisch-reformierte Kirchgemeinde Luzern**
The canton Lucerne is largely Catholic and the Reformed churches are united in an independent organization. There is no state church.

SWITZERLAND - FRANCE

- 616 Methodist Episcopal church in Switzerland
The Swiss Methodist conference has a regional bishop at Zürich and is under the Methodist church (United States). The above heading is used as subject heading. Author entry: Methodist church (United States) Conferences. Switzerland. German form of name: Bischöfliche Methodistenkirche in der Schweiz.

FRANCE

- 622 Église catholique française
Schismatic Catholic church founded by François Chatel about 1831.
- 623 Église catholique gallicane
Old catholic church in France and Switzerland founded by Père Hyacinthe Loyson after his excommunication, in 1869, from Rome. The church was legally authorized in 1883.
- 624 Église réformée d'Alsace et de Lorraine+
- 625 Église réformée de France, 1938-
Union formed in 1938 by the following bodies meeting in a constituent assembly: Églises réformées de France; Églises réformées évangéliques de France; Église évangélique Methodiste de France; Union des églises évangéliques libres de France; Église de Bordeaux; Église de Lyon.
- 626 Églises réformées de France
The Huguenot church. The first synode nationale held at Paris, 1559. Legalized in 1802, as a state church. Disestablished in 1905.
- 627 Églises réformées évangéliques de France
The orthodox wing of the Églises réformées de France, formulated in 1872, a creed which the liberals refused to accept. In 1879, it withdrew from the main church to the extent of holding its own synods (Synodes officieux) and having its own organization, but remaining legally part of the state church until the separation law, when, in 1906, it organized under the new law as a separate denomination.
- 628 Églises réformées unies
Left-wing or liberal party of the Églises réformées de France, existing as an independent denomination from 1906 to 1912, when it rejoined the main body.

FRANCE - ITALY

- 630 Union nationale des églises réformées de France
The center or Jarnac group of the Églises réformées de France, becoming in 1906, a distinct denomination. It rejoined the main body in 1912.
- 634 Église évangélique luthérienne de France
The early Lutherans had a church in Paris and formed a consistory shared with the Reformed. Lutheran minutes from 1841-1872, have on their title pages: Églises de la confession d'Augsbourg. At the separation of the church and state in 1905, the constitution was adapted to the law, and the church name became Église évangélique luthérienne de France.
- 635 Union des églises évangéliques libres de France
A split from the state church, Églises réformées de France, led by F. Monod, in 1848. Written, Union des églises évangéliques de France in all early documents. Legal name since the new law in 1906, contains the word "libres." In 1938, became a constituent member of the Église réformée de France.

ITALY

- 640 Chiesa evangelica italiana
Founded in 1870, by 23 separate congregations that had been formed here and there independently of the Waldensian evangelization. First called Chiesa christiana libera in Italia (Free Italian church, or Free Christian church in Italy). In 1891, established by law as Chiesa evangelica italiana (Evangelical Italian church). The affairs of the church are in the hands of an Evangelization committee elected by the General convention, which meets annually.
This is not the same as the Free Christian church mentioned by Schaff-Herzog, which is probably a group of Plymouth brethren.
- 641 Chiesa evangelica valdese
The Waldensians outside Piedmont have been mainly absorbed into the various Reformed churches of the neighboring lands. In Piedmont they have retained the name, Waldenses, and maintain a separate church organization. The first liturgy was published in 1829. At first, services were in the dialect of the district, Provençal; then, French was substituted. It is now an Italian church.
- 643 Old Catholic church in Italy
This heading is used for the Catholic reform movement in Italy including the small group, the Reformed Italian Catholic church, founded by Enrico Campello, who was consecrated by Bishop Herzog

ITALY - NETHERLANDS

- 643 Old Catholic church in Italy [Continued]
in Switzerland after 1881. Campello returned to the Catholic church in 1902, and died in 1903.
- 644 Florence. L'église évangélique réformée
An independent church founded in 1826, under the protection of the King of Prussia.
- 644a Methodist Episcopal church in Italy
The Italian Methodist conference is under the Methodist church (United States). The above heading is used as subject heading. Author entry: Methodist church (United States) Conferences. Italy.
- 645 Italian church reformation commission
In 1865, the General convention of the Protestant Episcopal church appointed a Joint commission on Italian reform "to collect and diffuse information in regard to the movement in Italy, looking toward the reformation of the church therein." In 1868, this Joint commission organized the Italian church reformation commission to carry on the work. This movement toward reform in the Catholic church in Italy was similar to the Old Catholic movement in other countries and sympathetic with it.
Old Catholic church in Italy, in this list, is used as a subject heading for the movement, although it did not take this name.

NETHERLANDS

There is considerable variation in spelling and in form of name in the Dutch church year-books, Van Alphen's Nieuw kerkelijk handboek, 1935, spelling "Nederlandse" instead of "Nederlandsche", for example.

- 648 Bond van vrije Christelijke gemeenten in Nederland
The national organization for the Congregational churches of Holland. Founded in 1881.
- 650 Christelijke gereformeerde kerk
Seceded in 1836, from the state church. In 1892, the main body united with a provisional synod known as the Doleerende kerken, or Nederlandsche gereformeerde kerk (Doleerende) to form the Gereformeerde kerken in Nederland. A small body still exists which did not enter the union. Earlier written Christelijke gereformeerde kerken, but the singular form kerk is now used.
- 651 Gereformeerde kerken in Nederland
Formed in 1892, by the union of the Christelijke gereformeerde kerken with the Nederlandsche gereformeerde kerk (Doleerende).

NETHERLANDS

- 652 **Nederlandsche gereformeerde kerk (Doleerende)**
 A provisional synod organized in 1886, by Abraham Kuyper, as a secession from the Nederlandsche hervormde kerk. In 1892, entered the union with the Christelijke gereformeerde kerken forming the new Gereformeerde kerken in Nederland.
- 653 **Nederlandsche hervormde kerk+**
 First General synod held at Emden, 1571. Doctrines formulated at Synod of Dort, 1619. Constituted a national church after the Peace of Westphalia, 1648. In 1816, under William I, constitution was revised and state supervision and support accepted, but since 1870, these conditions have been annulled.
- 655 **Labadists+**
 Dutch quietistic sect founded by Jean de Labadie (b. 1610 - d. 1674).
- 657 **Evangelisch-luthersche kerk+**
 In 1605, a union was formed of seven Lutheran ministers developing by 1612, into the "Lutheran brotherhood," which existed until 1696. The Evangelisch-luthersche kerk was organized in 1818, by King William I, but since 1859, has been free from state control. In 1835, a division arose over rationalistic tendencies and the "Old Lutheran church" obtained legal recognition, but in 1874, was reunited with the Evangelisch-luthersche kerk.
 Nieuw Kerkelijk handboek, 1927, gives two bodies: Evangelisch-luthersche kerk; Hersteld evangelisch-luthersche kerk.
- 659 **Hersteld evangelisch-luthersche kerk**
- 661 **Old Catholic church in the Netherlands**
 This heading is used for the schism of Utrecht, dating from the consecration of Jansenist bishops in 1723-1739. The church has been officially known as Oud-Roomsch katolieke kerk in Nederland, and is now listed as Het Kerkgenootschap der Oud-bisschoppelijke cleresie.
- 665 **Remonstrants [+ subject heading]**
 This heading is used for the Arminians in Holland pronounced heretics by the Synod of Dort in 1618-1619. The present organization is Remonstrantsche broederschap.
- 666 **Collegiants**
 Branch of Remonstrants in Holland, flourishing from 1619-1787, drawn largely from the Mennonites. Called also Rhynsburgers from village of Rhynsburg.
- 667 **Mennonites in the Netherlands**
 Continuous with the Anabaptist movement, but after the 16th

NETHERLANDS - BELGIUM - SCANDINAVIA

- 667 Mennonites in the Netherlands [Continued]
century they assumed the name Doopsgezinden by which they are known today. The general organization is Algemene doopsgezinde societeit.
- 667a Baptists. Netherlands
The word Baptist is limited to the recent sect growing out of the revival movement, 1843-45, led by Feisser, and resulting in the Unie van Baptistegemeenten in Nederland.
For the "Doopsgezinden" see Mennonites in the Netherlands.
- 668 Églises wallonnes des Pays-Bas+
A Reformed church in the Netherlands composed of descendants of French refugees. The service is in French and the Geneva catechism is used instead of the Heidelberg. Listed in Nieuw Kerkelijk handboek, 1935, as Waalse gemeenten.

BELGIUM

- 671 Église chrétienne missionnaire belge (Société évangélique)
Protestant mission church working among Roman Catholics in Belgium. Founded about 1841, as Société évangélique. In 1901, the various missions were organized on the pattern of the Swiss free churches under the official name: Église chrétienne missionnaire belge (Société évangélique).

SCANDINAVIA

- 675 Danske folkekirke+
Lutheran since 1536, present constitution given in 1863, by the king. Also called Danske kirke.
- 677 Svenska kyrkan+
Organized in 1689, as the state church. Lutheran
- 678 Lutheran church in Iceland+
English form is used until vernacular form is established.
- 679 Norske kirke [+ Lutheran church in Norway]
The Lutheran church in Norway

SPAIN - PORTUGAL - OTHER EUROPEAN - INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN

- 681 Iglesia española reformada
The Reformed Spanish church of Spain, organized in 1871, among English and Irish Episcopalians.
- 683 Lusitanian church
Portuguese Episcopal church organized in 1878, an offshoot of the work of the Reformed Spanish church. Supported or helped by the Spanish and Portuguese church aid society. Has its own prayer book.

OTHER EUROPEAN CHURCHES

- 721 Evangelische Kirche augsburgischen und helvetischen Bekenntnisses in Österreich
Established by law in 1866, as a United state church. Holds separate General synods and has three separate superintendencies, United, Reformed and Lutheran. Enter the Lutheran synod under Evangelische Kirche augsburgischen Bekenntnisses in Österreich. Enter the Reformed synod under Evangelische Kirche helvetischen Bekenntnisses in Österreich.
- 730 Czechoslovak national church
A Reformed Catholic church authorized by Parliament in 1920. Anathematized by the Pope. Uses vernacular in liturgy.
- 735 Russian dissident sects and protestant churches.
For the dissident sects and protestant churches in Russia UTS uses subject forms for author entry, e.g., Raskolniks; Lutherans in Russia; Baptists. Russia; etc.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN

- 750 India, China, Japan
As mission churches have united as indigenous groups, vernacular names have come into use, many being set up in the Directory of world missions, 1938. The forms given in the different yearbooks vary considerably and in this list, if the vernacular form seems well-established it is preferred, but in cases where it is not known or seems uncertain, an English form is used.
- 751 South India united church
Organized in 1902, to include the missions of the Reformed church in America and the United free church of Scotland, in the

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN

- 751 South India united church [Continued]
South of India. Although at first it was upon a strictly Presbyterian basis, it was reorganized in 1908, as an interdenominational church, taking in the other Presbyterian bodies, the Methodists, Congregationalists and Friends in Southern India. See Yearbook of India missions, 1912, p. 229f.
- 753 United church of Northern India
Organized in 1924, by Presbyterian and Congregational forces.
- 755 Church of Christ in China [Chung hua chi tu chiao hui]
Formed in 1927, by the union of Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Reformed and United brethren in Christ. Called the Chinese church.
- 756 Holy catholic church of China [Chung hua sheng kung hui] [LC uses Chinese form]
A union of the Church of England and Protestant Episcopal mission churches in China, organized in 1913.
- 757 Lutheran church in China [Chung hua sin i hui]
- 758 National Christian council of China [+ National Christian council [of China]]
An advisory general body for all Christian work in China. Established by the National Christian conference at Shanghai, 1922.
- 761 Church of Christ in Japan [Nippon (or Nihon) Kirisuto kyokai]
The national Presbyterian church of Japan. Organized in 1877. Includes self-supporting Presbyterian and Reformed churches. Coöperates with the mission boards of the Presbyterian church in the U.S., the Presbyterian church in the U.S.A., the Reformed church in America, the Reformed church in the U.S. and Women's union missionary society of America. These meet annually in a general session known as the Council of missions coöperating with the Church of Christ in Japan.
- 762 Holy catholic church of Japan [Nippon (or Nihon) seikokwai]
National Japanese Episcopal church formed, in 1887, by the amalgamation of the churches of the various Anglican communions in Japan.
- 763 Kumiai kyokai
The national Congregational church of Japan, organized in 1921, to direct the self-supporting Congregational churches. Works in coöperation with the A. B. C. F. M.

JAPAN - KOREA - AFRICA, OCEANICA, PHILIPPINES

- 764 Methodist church in Japan [Nippon (or Nihon) mesojisuto kyokai]
Formed in 1907, by the union of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the Methodist church, Canada. Has two conferences, East Japan and West Japan.

KOREA

- 768 Korean Methodist church
Union, in 1930, of the Korea Annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Korea Annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, forming an autonomous Korean church.
Korean name: Ki Dok Kyo Chosen Kam ni hoi.

AFRICA, OCEANICA, PHILIPPINES

- 776 Nederduitsch gereformeerde kerk in Suid-Afrika (Kaap)
Dutch Reformed church in the Cape province.
- 777 Nederduitsch hervormde of gereformeerde kerk van Suid-Afrika (Transvaal)
Dutch Reformed church in the Transvaal province.
- 778 Gefedereede nederlandsche gereformeerde kerke van Suid-Afrika
[+ Subject heading on LC card]
Probably, like the Federal council, an administrative organization of all the Dutch Reformed churches in South Africa. Not in Directory of world missions, 1938.
- 780 Methodist church of Australia
- 781 Presbyterian church of Australia
- 782 Presbyterian church of New Zealand [+ subject heading on LC card]
The various presbyteries in North and South New Zealand united in 1862, organizing a general assembly and taking the name Presbyterian church of New Zealand.
- 790 Iglesia filipina independiente +

MORAVIANS

MORAVIANS

802 Bohemian brethren +

The Hussites or immediate followers of Huss included two parties, the Calixtines or Utraquists, and the Taborites. From the Taborites, largely, the Bohemian brethren were organized in 1457. Comenius, the last bishop, died in 1671. The church was scattered until 1722, when Zinzendorf created a new organization in Moravia, the Unitas fratrum, commonly known as United brethren, or the Moravian church.

Material after the reorganization in 1722, is under Moravian church.

803 Moravian church +

Claims direct descent from the Bohemian brethren whose last bishop died in 1671. The church was scattered from this date until 1722, when Zinzendorf created a new organization of the colonists settled on his estate in Saxony at Herrnhut, called the Unitas fratrum. A new bishop was consecrated in 1735, by German bishops in whom the succession from the original Brethren had continued. The church is known under various names, i.e., the Unity, United brethren, Moravian brethren, and Moravian church, the vernacular form being Jednota bratrska. The central organization is still at Herrnhut and reorganized in 1922, consists of four provinces: the British province; the German province; the Northern province in America; the Southern province in America.

804 Moravian church. America

In the days of Zinzendorf an attempt was made to gather the German Christians of various denominations in America into a "union synod". This failing in 1748, the Moravians organized their own provincial synod under the mother church, becoming the American province of the general organization. At some time before the Civil war, the American province was divided into two districts, the Northern and the Southern. In 1913, the American province was reorganized, each district being erected into an independent province, the Northern province in North America, and the Southern province in America (i.e. in North America).

805 Moravian church. America. Northern province

806 Moravian church. German province

808 Bohemian and Moravian brethren churches

Independent denomination in Iowa organized, in 1858, by a Moravian group of six families.

809 Congregation of God in the spirit +

Zinzendorf's project of forming a union of all churches in

MORAVIANS - OLD CATHOLICS

MORAVIANS

- 809 Congregation of God in the spirit + [Continued]
Pennsylvania in a spiritual communion. Conferences in German were held in Germantown and Philadelphia in 1742.
- 810 Evangelical unity of the Bohemian and Moravian brethren in North America
Formed in 1919, in Texas by two separate groups of Bohemian and Moravian descent which had organized churches in various settlements. Called also Unity of the brethren.

OLD CATHOLICS

- 820 Old Catholic church +
Originated in the movement against the dogma of papal infallibility (as defined by the Vatican council, 1869-1870), beginning in Germany under the leadership of Döllinger. A congress was held at Munich in 1871, an organization effected and a bishop, J.F. von Schulte, chosen who received ordination from the Jansenist church in Holland. In Switzerland a similar organization was set up with Eduard Herzog consecrated as bishop. In France Hyacinth Loyson and Père Michaud gathered a congregation in Paris, but no national organization was formed.
- Old Catholic church in Italy See Apx. 643.
- Old Catholic church in the Netherlands See Apx. 661
- 822 Old Catholic church in the U.S.
In the United States various small and usually unstable groups calling themselves Old Catholics have arisen. The above subject caption is useful as an assembling heading.
- 823 American Catholic church
An independent Old Catholic group organized in 1927, by Abp. Joseph René Vilatte; orders are derived from the Syrian patriarchate of Antioch. Name given in the Yearbook of American churches, 1941, is American Catholic church, archdiocese of New York.
- 824 Evangelical Catholic church
Organized and established by Samuel D. Benedict. Constitution adopted May 15, 1926. Calls itself "Old Catholic" on the title page of the Liturgy and Prayer book, but apparently is a one man institution.
- 825 Liberal Catholic church +
English reorganization of the Old Catholic movement in 1915/16.

OLD CATHOLICS - SWEDENBORGIANS

OLD CATHOLICS

825 Liberal Catholic church + [Continued]

Orders derived from the Old Catholic church of Holland. American headquarters: St. Alban's procathedral, Los Angeles. Seems to be an international organization.

SWEDENBORGIANS

830 New Jerusalem church +

First meetings held in London, 1787. Its theology is based on the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and his followers are called Swedenborgians. Church is also known as the New church. In England the General conference of the ministers and other members of the New church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Apocalypse of John, was organized in 1821. In America, in 1792 the New church society in America was organized at Baltimore, and in 1817, the General convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America was established, meeting annually.

830a New Jerusalem church. General conference

Author heading for the English overhead body.

830b New Jerusalem church. General convention +

Author heading for the American overhead body.

833 General church of the New Jerusalem +

Outgrowth of an association formed within the New Jerusalem church, in 1876, under the name: The Academy of the New Church, later changing this name to The General church of Pennsylvania. In 1890, it severed its connection with the New Jerusalem church adopting, in 1892, the name: The General church of the advent of the Lord, and, in 1897, changing this to The General church of the New Jerusalem.

834 Fédération des sociétés de langue française de la Nouvelle église French organization of the New Jerusalem church.

CATHOLIC AND EASTERN CHURCHES

CATHOLIC CHURCH

For subheadings see main list. For Eastern churches in communion with Rome see Catholic church (Oriental rites) no. 850-867.

EASTERN CHURCHES

Eastern churches

The interrelationship of these churches is very complex. Brief historical statements have been prepared for catalogers in connection with the work on the Code, now in an unpublished manuscript, and are omitted in this list.

849 Melkites

Christians of Syria, Palestine and Egypt, who, in common with the Greek church, rejected the monophysite heresy. These Christians are now all Arab-speaking and are embraced within the three Orthodox patriarchates of Antioch, Jerusalem and Syria, and the Catholic patriarchate of Antioch and all the East. The term is often restricted to Arab-speaking Christians in communion with Rome.

CATHOLIC CHURCH (ORIENTAL RITES)

850 Catholic church. Oriental rites +

General heading used for Eastern churches in communion with Rome, commonly called Uniate. For the separate uniate churches the name of the Eastern rite is added after Catholic church, viz:

- 851 Catholic church. Armenian rite
- 852 Catholic church. Byzantine rite+
- 853 Catholic church. Byzantine rite (Bulgarian)
- 854 Catholic church. Byzantine rite (Yugoslav)
- 855 Catholic church. Byzantine rite (Melkite)
- 856 Catholic church. Byzantine rite (Rumanian)
- 857 Catholic church. Byzantine rite (Russian)
- 858 Catholic church. Byzantine rite (Ruthenian)
- 859 Catholic church. Chaldean rite

East Syrian Christians in communion with Rome. The East

Syrians not in communion with Rome, are called Nestorians.

- 860 Catholic church. Coptic rite
- 861 Catholic church. Ethiopic rite
- 862 Catholic church. Malabar rite
- 863 Catholic church. Malankarese rite
- 864 Catholic church. Maronite rite +
- 865 Catholic church. Syrian rite

867 Catholic church in Georgia (Russia)

Catholics in Georgia are both of the Latin rite and the Armenian rite. For Catholics of the Armenian rite See Catholic church. Armenian rite.

EASTERN CHURCHES

ORTHODOX EASTERN CHURCH

869 Orthodox Eastern church +

Name in official documents: Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic church; widely known as the Greek church.

Ancient patriarchates and churches are: Alexandria; Antioch; Constantinople; Jerusalem; Cyprus (Archbishopric); Sinai. Saint Catherine (Basilian monastery). The three ancient patriarchates, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem are now divided among Rome and the Eastern churches. For the modern Orthodox patriarchates of these three, add (Patriarchate, Orthodox) to place name. Patriarchates of the modern national churches are entered under the name of the national church, see nos. 871-877.

870 Cyprus (Archdiocese)

An ancient archbishopric now an autonomous synod or diocese of the Orthodox Eastern church. The church has also been under both Catholic and other Eastern bishops during its history. Now the Latin Catholics are under the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem; the Maronites, under the Maronite patriarchate of Antioch. This heading is used for the general history of the archbishopric and for the present Orthodox synod.

Autonomous Orthodox national churches

871 Orthodox Eastern church, Bulgarian

872 Orthodox Eastern church, Georgian

873 Orthodox Eastern church, Greek

The Greek synod is an autonomous branch of the Orthodox Eastern church.

874 Orthodox Eastern church, Montenegrin

875 Orthodox Eastern church, Rumanian

876 Orthodox Eastern church, Russian +

877 Orthodox Eastern church, Serbian

OTHER EASTERN CHURCHES

881 Armenian church +

882 Coptic church +

Also called the Egyptian church

883 Ethiopic church +

Church in Abyssinia, also known as the Abyssinian church; until the Italian conquest of Abyssinia under the Coptic patriarch, but has now been made an independent church. Liturgy is in ancient Ethiopic.

884 Malabar church

The Syrian church in Malabar in communion with the Jacobite patriarch of Antioch.

EASTERN CHURCHES

OTHER EASTERN CHURCHES

885 Mellusians

886 Nestorians [+ Nestorian church]
Nestorian church, a preferable author form.

887 Syrian church
UTS uses this heading to cover: 1. all general history of Syriac-speaking Christians including the early Syrian church; and 2. the West Syrian Jacobite or monophysite church now under the Syrian Jacobite patriarch of Antioch. LC has used, for this present church, the term, Jacobite church.

Syrian church (East Syrian)
See Nestorians; St. Thomas Christians.

888 St. Thomas Christians
Descendents of the early East Syrian missions in India. Use only as a subject heading.

889 Reformed Syrian Christians

MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONS

Here are listed various organizations and denominations not included in or closely related to other groups; and also, due to an error in assigning the numerical notation, a number of denominations omitted from the country sections.

901 African Orthodox church

Organized in 1921, by George Alexander McGuire, a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, as an independent negro organization in sympathy with the American Catholic church [no. 823], McGuire receiving ordination as bishop through Abp. Vilatte.

902 African Orthodox church of New York

Negro church claiming spiritual communion with the American Catholic church, but independently organized. Headquarters: Christ church cathedral, Brooklyn, N.Y. Listed in 1937 Yearbook of American churches as Afro-American church. Listed in U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1926, but not reported in 1936.

903 Amana society +

The origin of this society is the Inspirationsgemeinden, a German prophetic sect believing that the direct communication of the will of God is still delivered to chosen prophets. Their first leader and greatest prophet was Johann Friedrich Rock, 1678-1749. Due to persecution the sect was scattered, but under the leadership of Christian Metz, a community was gathered in Hesse. In 1842, this group came to America, locating in Ebenezer, N.Y. and in 1843, was organized under the name: Ebenezer society.

This community, in 1855, purchased a large tract of land in Amana, Ia., the members moved there and organized in 1859, a communistic religious society under the name: Amana society, though the name, Community of true inspiration, continued to be used. In 1932, a legal reorganization was effected. A new co-operative organization under the old name, Amana society, was incorporated to administer the business affairs of the community, and an entirely separate religious organization, the Amana church society, was incorporated to manage religious affairs.

904 American rescue workers

In 1882, Thomas E. Moore, in charge of the American work of the Salvation army, withdrew and began independent work. The movement was incorporated in 1884, and in 1885, an amended charter was granted under the name: Salvation army of America. In 1913, the name was changed to American rescue workers.

906 Apostolic Christian church +

Outgrowth of a group of German Swiss churches; established by the Rev. S.H. Froelich about the middle of the 19th century in

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- 906 Apostolic Christian church + [Continued]
the United States. Name is given in the U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, as Apostolic Christian church (Nazarene) to distinguish it from another church having the same name.
- 907 Apostolic faith mission
Revival movement originating in 1900. Headquarters in Los Angeles, Portland and Minneapolis.
- 908 Apostolic overcoming holy church of God
Negro denomination incorporated in Alabama in 1916, as Ethiopian overcoming holy church of God. Apostolic substituted for Ethiopian in 1927. Headquarters: Mobile, Alabama.
- 910 Brotherhood of the new life
Founded by Thomas Lake Harris (1823-1906) who started a socialistic community in New York state, first at Wassaic, then moving to Amenia and to Salem-on-Erie. The community broke up and Harris and his group moved to California.
- 912 Catholic apostolic church
Movement associated with Edward Irving, a Scottish preacher, who was prominent in a group, the members of which believed in prophetic revelations. 12 members believing that they had received a call to the office of apostle, instituted, in 1830, an apostleship based on the Scriptural pattern which became the Catholic apostolic church. The movement spread to America. The apostleship is now vacant and the church declining. Called also Irvingites.
- 914 Christadelphians
Offshoot of the Disciples of Christ led by John Thomas, an Englishman who came to America in 1844. Name Christadelphians or Brothers of Christ, adopted at the time of the Civil war. They are pacifists, millenarians in doctrine, congregationalists in polity.
- 916 Christian catholic church in Zion
Church in Zion City, Ill., organized by followers of John Alexander Dowie (1847-1907). Name is also given as Christian catholic apostolic church in Zion. Popularly known as Dowieites, Zionites, and Restorationists.
- 917 Christian Israelite church
Started by John Wroe of Bowling, Yorkshire, England, in 1822. Branch organized in New York in 1844. Seems to be a hybrid between Jewish and Christian churches. Not reported in 1906.

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- 920 Christian union (Denomination)
 Outgrowth of a number of independent movements from 1795-1864 for larger liberty in religious thought and worship. Organized as a denomination in 1864, in protest of intolerant partisan preaching. Congregationalist in polity. Overhead body: General council of Christian union in the United States.
- 922 Church of Christ, Scientist +
 The denomination is styled Church of Christ, Scientist, the religion founded by Mrs. Eddy, Christian science. Official publications are entered under Church of Christ, Scientist; subject material is entered under Christian science.
 The Board of directors of the Mother church, the First church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, is the central administrative organization of which all the other churches are branches. Boards and committees are entered under Boston. First church of Christ, Scientist.
- 923 Church of Daniel's band
 Organized in 1893, at Marine City, St. Clair co., Mich. An evangelistic body, somewhat after the Methodist form.
- 927 Church of God (Apostolic)
 Organized at Danville, Kentucky, in 1897, by Elder Th. J. Cox, under the name: Christian faith band church. Incorporated under the name: The Church of God, Apostolic.
- 928 Church of God (Anderson, Ind.)
 Organized about 1880, by Daniel S. Warner, Evangelistic, congregationalist in polity. Overhead body: General ministerial assembly. Headquarters: Anderson, Ind.
- 929 Church of God (Original)
 Organized in 1886, in Tenn. by Rev. R.C. Spurling, as Church of God. In 1917, a division arose, and one faction legally adopted the name (Original) Church of God, claiming to adhere to the original teachings of the church. Incorporated in 1922. Headquarters: Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 931 Church of God and saints of Christ
 A negro body organized in 1896, by William S. Crowdy, who claimed to have had a vision from God, and preached at Lawrence, Kansas, then moved to Philadelphia. They believe the negro race is descended from the "ten lost tribes of Israel", and they observe the Jewish feast days and the Jewish Sabbath.
- 932 Church of God in Christ
 Negro Holiness denomination organized, circa 1895, by the

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- 932 Church of God in Christ [Continued]
former Baptist leader, Elder C.H. Mason, who, at variance with Baptists, emphasized entire sanctification. Seems to be in line with the Pentecostal churches of California.
- 933 Church of the living God (Christian workers for fellowship)
Negro body founded by William Christian at Wrightsville, Ark., in 1889, the word "fellowship" being later substituted for "friendship" in the original name. Hold Baptist principles and practice foot-washing.
- 933a Church of the living God (The pillar and ground of the truth)
Union, in 1925 and 1926, of several churches which had previously withdrawn from the Church of the living God (Christian workers for fellowship).
- 934 Church of the living God, General assembly
Negro body formed in 1902, by a withdrawal from the Church of the living God (Christian workers for fellowship), organized as the Church of the living God, Apostolic church. Name changed in 1908, to General assembly, Church of the living God. In 1926, joined the Church of the living God, (The pillar and ground of the truth).
- 936 Church triumphant
Sect founded by a Mrs. Beekman, who declared George Jacob Schweinfurth, the Messiah of the New dispensation. Headquarters were established near Rockford, Ill. Church now extinct.
- 938 Churches of God in North America, General eldership of the
Independent churches, each called a Church of God, were organized about 1825, by John Winebrenner, a former minister of the German Reformed church. A first General eldership of these independent churches was organized in 1830, and in 1845, the General eldership of the Church of God in North America. In 1896, this name was changed to General eldership of the churches of God in North America. Called also Winebrennerians.
- 939 Churches of the living God
Under this heading are included general works covering three negro bodies, viz: Church of the living God (Christian workers for fellowship); Church of the living God (The pillar and ground of the truth); Church of the living God (General assembly).
- 941 Deutsch-katholische Kirche [+ German Catholicism]
Founded by Johannes Ronges and I. Czerzki, in 1844, as a Catholic reactionary movement after the exposition of the Holy coat of Treves. In 1850, combined with free protestant churches

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- 941 Deutsch-katholische Kirche [+German Catholicism] [Continued]
to form Religionsgesellschaft freier Gemeinden, later called Bund freireligiöser Gemeinden.
- 944 Divine science church
A new thought body, organized in 1885, by Mrs. Malinda E. Cramer of San Francisco, Cal. Name in Yearbook of the American churches, 1943: Divine science college and church.
- 945 Fellowship of the universal design of life+
A Christian science organization founded by Mrs. Annie C. Bill, in England, 1912, coming to Boston in 1924, but not recognized by the Mother church in Boston. Used name: Church of the transforming covenant; later, Christian science parent church; and in 1930, changed to Church of the universal design; in May, 1931, again changed to the Fellowship of the universal design of life.
- 947 Free Christian Zion church of Christ
Negro denomination organized in 1905, at Redemption, Ark., by E. D. Brown.
- 950 Halcyon church
Organized in 1802, in Kenhawe county (now, Mason county) Virginia, Abel M. Sarjent, being president. A sect, probably of Baptist ancestry, professing Unitarian and Universalist doctrines and renouncing all authority except that of God. See Circular Epistle in Sarjent's New hymn book. 1811.
- 951 Iglesia Metodista de Mexico
Independent Methodist church in Mexico, established in 1930, a union of the Mexico conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Mexico conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.
- 953 Inspirationsgemeinden
A German separatist sect growing out of the prophetic movement in Europe of the 17th century, which believed that the will of God is directly communicated by revelation to individuals. Their chief prophet and leader was Johann Friedrich Rock, 1678-1749. After the death of Rock the society declined. It was resuscitated in the early 18th century by Christian Metz, who gathered a group in Hesse. This group, between 1842 and 1846, emigrated to America, settling in Ebenezer, N.Y. and later moving to Iowa, founded the Amara society. The sect assumed the name "Wahre Inspirationsgemeinden (or Inspirations-Gesellschaften) to distinguish themselves from the more fanatical groups of "The Inspired."
- 955 Jehovah's witnesses
Originated in Adventist groups led by Charles Taze Russell (d. 1916). These groups were formerly known as Russellites or

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- 955 **Jehovah's witnesses [Continued]**
Millennial dawnists. Literature was issued from a Pennsylvania publishing house called Zion's watch tower Bible and tract society. A publishing concern was also set up in Brooklyn issuing literature under the names: People's pulpit association; Watch tower Bible and tract society, inc.; and International Bible students' association, inc. At Russell's death the business came under the management of Judge J. F. Rutherford (d. 1942). An enormous amount of tract literature is issued and the groups now calling themselves Jehovah's witnesses, are spread all over the world. The groups are not organized as a denomination and have no churches.
- 957 **Liberal church of America**
An agnostic or rationalist church incorporated under the laws of Colorado. Outgrowth of the effort of Richard Wolfe to organize a church without theology, creed, or dogma. In 1922 the First liberal church in Denver was organized, and churches in other cities followed.
- 962 **Metropolitan church association+**
Outgrowth of the Metropolitan Methodist church in Chicago, finding its impulse in a revival movement in 1894. Chartered as a denomination in Wisconsin in 1918. An evangelistic organization whose members share temporal benefits and have a common treasury. Called also "The burning bush."
- 965 **Mexican Episcopal church**
An independent denomination organized about 1865 called "Church of Jesus", in 1869, was put in the charge of Henry C. Riley, who, in 1879, was consecrated a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church. The church is now a missionary district of the Protestant Episcopal church.
- 967 **Missionary church association**
Organized at Berne, Ind. in 1898, by a number of persons of different denominations. Headquarters: Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 972 **New Apostolic church**
Offshoot of the Catholic apostolic church. A German bishop of that church named Schwartz, and a priest named Preuss, claiming "the spirit of prophecy" organized a new apostleship, in 1862. Formerly the head apostle in Germany exercised supervision over the various churches which have spread throughout the world, but the church in the United States is now incorporated as a national body under the name: New apostolic church of North America.
- 975 **Plymouth brethren. U.S.**
Congregations formed in the U.S. by emigration of Plymouth brethren from England about the middle of the nineteenth century. They acknowledge no creeds and have no church organization, but they are divided into groups (8 listed in 1936) holding various shades of opinion.

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- 978 Reformed Christian church (Unitarian)
 Independent liberal church organized by John Sherman about 1806, at Mansfield, N.Y. (?). Seems to have been a single congregation with Unitarian preaching.
- 980 Salvation army+
 An international organization founded by Willaim Booth. International headquarters are in London, but each country has its own organization. In America, the general organization has its headquarters in New York, with four territorial organizations.
- 982 Shakers+
 Originated in England about the middle of the 18th century. Ann Lee and a few followers emigrated to America in 1774, and, attracting converts, organized a number of communistic societies in which celibacy was the rule. The communities are now nearly extinct. The official name is United society of believers. They are also known as the Millenial church of the united society of believers, and as Alethians.
- 984 Social brethren
 Organized in 1867, by a number of persons in Illinois from various denominations who adopted a new confession of faith and formulated rules of conduct.
- 986 Spiritualists. U.S.
 General heading for the group of believers in a spirit world and in the possibility of communion with those who have passed to it. Four organizations are listed in the U.S. Census: Religious bodies, 1936, viz.: Nationalist spiritualist association, Progressive spiritual church, National spiritual alliance of the United States of America, and the General assembly of spiritualists. Names differ in the Yearbook of American churches, 1943.
- 988 Temple society in America
 American branch of the Friends of the temple, organized in Württemberg in 1853. Aim: to establish Christian colonies in Palestine in fulfilment of the prophecies of the Old Testament in regard to the future of the Holy Land.
- 990 Unitarians+ (subdivided by country) [+Unitarian churches; Unitarians in [locality]]
 Denomination holding the doctrine of God as one person, repudiating the three persons of the Trinity. This doctrine continuing through the centuries, is known as Arianism in the early period, and in Poland and on the Continent, as Socinianism. In England Unitarian churches were organized in the late eighteenth century. In America Unitarian churches developed through the controversy in the New England Congregational churches in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but in the U.S. the churches were not

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- 990 Unitarians+ (subdivided by country) [+Unitarian churches: Unitarians in [locality]] [Continued]
organized as a distinct society until 1825.
- Unitarians. England See Apx. no. 432-436
- Unitarians. Ireland See Apx. no. 496
- 992 Unitarians. U.S.
Congregational in polity; the American Unitarian association organized in 1825, is the general overhead body. See also Apx. no. 990.
- 993 Universalist church of America
First society organized at Oxford, Mass. in 1785, as the Independent Christian society, commonly called Universalists. The second convention was held at Philadelphia in 1790. Another convention was held at Oxford, Mass. in 1793, which subsequently developed into the Convention of the New England states, then into the Convention of New England and New York, and finally was incorporated, in 1866, as the Board of trustees of the General convention of the Universalists in the United States of America. This name was changed in 1872 to Universalist general convention. In 1942, by act of the New York legislature the name Universalist general convention was changed to Universalist church of America. This renamed administration organization asserted that it was the unchanged promotional body of the group of Universalist churches, congregational in polity. In 1943 the confusion of using the same name for the church as a sect and for its administrative body was recognized and the administrative body was set up as the General assembly of the Universalist church of America.
- 994 Volunteers of America
Organized in 1896, by General Ballington Booth (son of William, 1829-1912), and Mrs. Ballington Booth, who were previously active in the Salvation army.
- Winebrennerians
See Churches of God in North America. General eldership of the [Apx. no. 938]
- Zionites (i.e. followers of Dowie)
See Christian catholic church in Zion [Apx. no. 916]

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